

1977 JUL 31

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,694

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1978

Established 1887

U.K. Balloonists Fail by 100 Miles To Cross Atlantic

BREST, France, July 30 (AP) — A French trawler plucked two British balloonists out of the Atlantic after they failed by little more than 100 miles to make the first balloon crossing between North America and Europe.

French maritime authorities here said that the trawler Elsinor picked up Maj. Christopher Davey and Donald Cameron and the gondola of their craft this afternoon.

The Elsinor began towing the gondola, rigged as a sailing vessel, toward the Brittany port of Comarnau, south of Brest, and was expected to arrive there early tomorrow.

The two men refused to board either British or French helicopters, saying with their 14-1/2-foot craft a land, the Maritime Prefecture said here. Mr. Cameron, 38, an aeronautical engineer, and Maj. Davey, 34, a Royal Tank Corps officer, came closer to making the crossing than any other balloonists, there have been 18 other attempts.

They had made fast progress after leaving Newfoundland Wednesday but were stymied by an eight-foot rent in the inner helium-filled bag of the hot-air balloon.

Although they jettisoned equipment and tried to carry on,

treacherous weather and unpredictable winds left them suspended over the ocean about 110 miles from France.

Exhausted from three sleepless nights, they ditched and vessels went to their aid. Earlier they had said that they would sail to England if the venture failed. The gondola was fully equipped as a sailboat.

Eddie Carey, a spokesman at the balloon's communications control center at Bracknell, England, said: "The crew ditched when and where they did because the conditions were favorable with waves only one meter high."

"They knew they could not rise higher to complete the crossing and the winds were tending to drift them out into the Atlantic. If the helium bag had not torn, which lost them gas, they would have walked it [made the crossing easily] and been home by now."

Mr. Carey said that Mr. Cameron radioed a few minutes after splashdown. "It was the state of the balloon that made us ditch."

The balloon landed at a point 47.57 degrees north, 07.28 degrees west, in the Atlantic, 1,779 miles.

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Travelers at Orly airport outside Paris took to the floor yesterday during French air controllers' slowdown while waiting for

possible departures. Charter flights at Orly and Roissy airports arrived 2 to 4 hours late and departed 10 to 16 hours late.

5,000 Stranded at Gatwick

Flight Slowdown Snarls Europe

PARIS, July 30 (UPI) — Passenger flights across Western Europe were delayed today for the third day by a slowdown of French air traffic controllers demanding more manpower and equipment and shorter working hours.

Thousands of passengers were delayed at the Paris airports of Orly and Roissy-Charles de Gaulle and at Nice, Lyons, Marseilles, Brest and Bordeaux. Delays were expected to continue until 7 p.m. Tuesday when the strike is scheduled to end. Flights that cross France also were held up for hours.

Regularly scheduled flights in and out of Paris were an hour late

on the average. Charter flights were arriving 2 to 4 hours late and departing 10 to 16 hours late.

It was the third weekend that the controllers have staged work-to-rule strikes and the worst yet because it is the biggest weekend of the year for French vacation departures.

Both Orly and Roissy were choked with waiting passengers and their families and friends. On a normal day, an average of 5,000 persons are at each airport at a time. For the last three days this number has tripled to 15,000.

Public seating accommodations were jammed, with some people sit-

ting up and others asleep and stretched out. Bars and restaurants ran out of cold drinks.

A tearful Frenchwoman who had waited with her crying daughter since early morning for a vacation charter from Paris to the south of France complained, "It's just inhuman."

An American woman who waited 3 1/2 hours for a flight from Nice to Paris said, "It was hell."

The controllers' union says that while air traffic has increased by an average of 11 percent a year since 1966, controller manpower has only gone up 5 percent a year and equipment only 6 percent a year.

The controllers, many of them women, are demanding that the 38-hour workweek be cut to 32 hours.

British Airports Snarled

LONDON, July 30 (AP) — Britain's airports were jammed during the weekend by 150,000 travelers, many of them U.S. vacationers trying to get home, grounded by the French air traffic controllers slowdown and a stampede for cut-rate transatlantic flights.

"It's going to get much, much worse," said a spokesman for the British Airports Authority, who predicted delays of up to 24 hours by tomorrow. Authority officials estimated that more than 500,000 travelers will be affected by Tuesday.

Three thousand flights a day normally are scheduled through French air space for the weekend that is traditionally the busiest period of the year for air travel in Europe.

Airlines reported delays of up to 15 hours for holiday flights within Europe, with flights to Paris, Lisbon and Spanish vacation regions the worst hit. Spanish air controllers have a restriction on flights by during peak holiday weekends.

Flights to Switzerland, Italy and Greece were delayed up to six hours, the authority said. Delays of several hours were also reported in major European airports.

The worst-hit airport was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Billy Martin

To Return to Yankee Helm

NEW YORK, July 30 (IHT) — During Old Timers' Day festivities at Yankee Stadium yesterday, with such Yankee legends as Joe DiMaggio and Mickey Vernon on hand, the public address announcer told the crowd that Bob Lemon would remain as manager through next season and become general manager a year later.

Then he added: "The manager in 1980, and hopefully for many seasons after that, will be No. 1, Billy Martin."

Mr. Martin trotted onto the field and received a seven-minute ovation.

He had tearfully announced his resignation as Yankee manager last Monday in Kansas City, the day after he blasted owner George Steinbrenner and outfielder Reggie Jackson, who has played a major role in the three-year "soap opera" co-starring Mr. Martin and Mr. Steinbrenner. For more on the latest episode, turn to Page 13.

Guerrilla Bases Attacked

Rhodesia Launches Mozambique Raids

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 30 (AP) — Rhodesian troops launched a series of raids today against guerrilla bases in neighboring Mozambique, the military command reported.

A brief bulletin said: "Combined operations headquarters announced that today security forces are launching self-defense operations against selected terrorist bases in Mozambique. These bases are occupied by ZANLA-Mugabe terrorists."

ZANLA, the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army, is the military wing of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union.

There was no immediate comment from Mozambique.

The raids followed sharply escalating casualties in the six-year-old war since the transition administration of white Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black nationalist leaders called for a cease-fire in May.

There were reports of unusually heavy activity at the new Sarum military air base near the capital, Canberra bombers and Hunter jet fighters were reported taking off in large numbers.

Aimed at Guerrillas

The military said the raids were directed at guerrillas who ignored a May 2 transition government call for a cease-fire.

"Not only is there clear evidence that they intend to infiltrate into Rhodesia with the express purpose of overthrowing the Rhodesian government by murder, intimidation and other acts of terrorism, but also that internally based terrorist leaders have been recalled to receive similar instructions at these bases in Mozambique," the military bulletin said.

"Self-defense operations against externally based terrorists who oppose the interim government of Rhodesia and its stated promise of a true democratic future will be mounted and continue to be mounted," it added.

In recent weeks, guerrillas, mainly Mugabe followers, have crossed into Rhodesia from Mozambique, military sources say. The sources

Sadat Balks As U.S. Asks Sinai Parley

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 30 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat today rejected a U.S. call for resuming peace negotiations with Israel soon, insisting the Jewish state should agree in advance to the principle of evacuating all Arab lands occupied since 1967.

He described the Israeli position as negative, "moving backward not forward," and indirectly urged the United States to submit its own proposals for breaking the deadlock.

Mr. Sadat spoke here to reporters after a two-hour meeting with the U.S. Middle East envoy, Alfred Atherton, who arrived Friday to persuade Egypt to join a projected round of peace negotiations with Israel early next month in the Sinai desert.

"Really, I do not favor Sinai now," Mr. Sadat said. "But if it is agreed upon officially that land and sovereignty are dropped out of any compromise, and Israel is ready to sit to discuss peace in all its aspects, especially the security one, then we shall be ready to sit down for discussions anywhere."

We are not ready before this is declared to sit with the Israelis."

Compromise Deplored

"We are ready, whenever there is a complete agreement upon the fact that there will be no compromise on land or sovereignty; we are ready to go to whatever anyone can imagine or not imagine," he said.

What Mr. Sadat, in effect, demanded was a prior Israeli commitment to evacuate all the Arab territories seized in the 1967 war. Israel has rejected this in the past, and a softening of the Israeli position seems unlikely.

Diplomatic sources said if both Egypt and Israel stuck to their guns, the United States would have to step in with compromise proposals to break the deadlock. Otherwise, the peace effort could collapse totally.

Asked whether he wanted Washington to come forward with its own peace proposals, Mr. Sadat said: "I do not want to embarrass my friend, President Carter, but as I stated during my first visit to the United States, America should act

as a full partner, and not as a mediator."

Egypt has insisted, since the abortive Leeds Castle conference earlier this month, that further face-to-face negotiations could not take place unless Israel presented "new and positive" ideas. But Mr. Sadat said the latest developments in the Israeli position were negative, not positive.

He listed two "new and negative elements" in the Israeli position. First, a declaration by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the Leeds Castle conference that there is "no substitute to territorial compromise," and Prime Minister Menachem Begin's refusal to restore to Egypt "a single grain of sand" except in return for reciprocal Egyptian concessions.

As the peace efforts ran into difficulties, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia was arriving in Alexandria reportedly to urge a reconciliation between Mr. Sadat and the Arab states that oppose his peace drive.

Beirut reports said the prince will later visit Syria and Jordan. Both Saudi Arabia and Jordan privately supported the Sadat initiative. But Syria is a member of the "rejection group" and recently made a reconciliation with Mr. Sadat conditional on a termination of his peace efforts.

Israel Ready for Talks

JERUSALEM, July 30 (AP) — Israel said today it was ready for further peace talks even though Egypt is refusing to resume negotiations unless Israel changes its position.

Mr. Begin's Cabinet held a 3 1/2-hour meeting but cabinet secretary Arieh Naor said no new decisions were taken on the Middle East situation. Instead, Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan reported on the current situation, and a special meeting was scheduled for Aug. 7 when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected here.

"We hope that, in the course of the visit of Mr. Vance, the so much talked-about conference in the Sinai will take place," Mr. Naor said.

There was no immediate reaction to President Anwar Sadat's statement in Alexandria that Israel would have to alter its negotiating stance before there could be new talks, which are expected to be held in the American watch station in the Sinai Peninsula.

Mr. Atherton is due here late tomorrow or Tuesday from Egypt, and Mr. Naor was asked if Israel expected any messages from Mr. Sadat. "Of course, we are waiting for new ideas from Cairo, instead of the old concepts," he replied.

U.S. officials said a central difficulty in the latest negotiations was that Israel and Egypt had widely differing perceptions of what the other side had conceded so far.

China Envoys Invite Bergland to Peking

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) — A Chinese delegation has invited Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland to visit China later this year. Six members of a 26-member delegation of Chinese agricultural officials visiting the United States met with Mr. Bergland Friday.

At Ministers' Conference

U.S., Soviet 'Interference' Is Assailed by Nonaligned

BELGRADE, July 30 (UPI) — The conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations today ended six days of debate by condemning Soviet and U.S. interference in the Third World, but it failed to get Cuba to agree to end its involvement in Africa.

The conference's political declaration confirmed that the sixth summit meeting of nonaligned nations, which include two-thirds of the world's countries, will be held in Havana Sept. 3 to 7 next year.

The issue of foreign interference dominated the conference. There were mutual accusations between pro-Cuban nations and those who asked that next year's summit be taken away from Havana because of Cuba's alignment to the Soviet Union.

Although the 86-nation conference approved of Havana as the next summit meeting site, conference sources said that as many as 30 countries might boycott the meeting.

The declaration said that the no-

aligned movement, formed about 20 years ago for developing countries fighting free of both power blocs, should fight against imperialism, a reference to the United States and other Western countries, and "all forms of foreign domination and hegemony," a reference to Soviet attempts to gain influence over other states.

It called for withdrawal of foreign military forces and removal of all foreign bases and denounced "interference and pressures, either economic, political or military."

Arms Race Assailed

The declaration said that deteriorating relations between the big powers and continuation of a nuclear arms race were the main dangers to détente.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

SEC Says Boeing Hid Foreign Payouts of \$52 Million

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has accused the Boeing Co., the world's largest manufacturer of commercial jetliners, of failing to disclose at least \$52 million in questionable foreign payments.

While neither admitting nor denying the SEC's charges, Boeing agreed Friday to a court-ordered settlement barring the company from further violations of the anti-fraud, reporting and proxy provisions of U.S. securities laws.

The SEC complaint did not detail the payments to foreign officials as bribes or kickbacks. Nor did the agency state that the commission payments were illegal.

Instead, the agency accused the company of failing to disclose these payments to shareholders, alleging that this violated the disclosure provisions of securities laws.

The payments were allegedly made to seven foreign government officials, officers of foreign airlines, sales agents and consultants in connection with the sale of aircraft.

Three-Year Probe

The complaint and the settlement filed in the U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia is a major step toward closing the SEC's three-year investigation of Boeing's secret payments abroad.

The company, supported by the State Department, fought the SEC's move to disclose the names of payment recipients, the amounts involved and the countries in which the payments were made.

As part of the settlement, however, the company filed a report disclosing the amounts of some payments and countries involved but omitting the names of the recipients.

In addition, Boeing agreed to form a special committee to review the company's internal investigation of the payments and to file a report of its findings with the commission.

The SEC's complaint charged Boeing with making, from 1971 to 1977, \$27 million in payments to seven foreign government officials.

The complaint states that Boeing's senior officials had a "discreet role in sanctioning the undisclosed course of business."

Kuwait Commission

In one case, the company's report says, J.E. Prince, then a Boeing senior vice president and director, approved a \$300,000 commission through a Liechtenstein corporation to a Kuwaiti businessman who was also an officer of an airline owned by the government of Kuwait.

The company's report disclosed that Boeing paid more than \$15

million in commissions to two Saudi Arabian government officials.

Although the company's report does not name the recipients, government officials familiar with the transaction said that the consultant described as "an adviser to senior

Cosmonauts Go For Space Walk

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI) — The Soyuz-29 cosmonauts, Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenko, emerged from the Salyut-6 space station yesterday at 6:55 a.m. for a space walk of 2 hours and 5 minutes, according to Tass and the Moscow radio.

Mr. Ivanchenko, the engineer, went down the side of the craft, unbolting tiny meteorite collectors and test panels of various plastics, glass and metals that may be used in construction of future space-

ships, which had been fixed to the side of Salyut since it was launched Sept. 29. He also attached some new devices for the measurement of space radiation. Mr. Kovalenok, the commander, filmed the operation with a television camera, Tass said.

Tass also said the space walk successfully tested new semirigid spacesuits.

government officials" is Kamal Adham, the former chief of Saudi Arabian intelligence.

The report states that "a businessman who also serves as an official of the United Arab Emirates" received a \$6.2-million commission payment through a Swiss bank account for his role in financing the sale of \$103 million in aircraft to Syria. The individual is not identified, but previous news accounts and a government official identify the recipient as Mohammed Mahdi al-Tajer, the UAE's ambassador to Britain.

The company also disclosed \$7.3 million in commissions on \$223 million in sales to Iran to "a consultant who for a number of years was related by marriage to a member of the royal family."

The company reported that it had paid \$8.7 million to two Liechtenstein corporations for the sale of planes to Egypt. The company said that it believed the payments were needed in connection with the financing of the sale but said that it did not know who ultimately arranged the financing.

Furor in Cairo

In addition, the company paid \$900,000 to another Liechtenstein account to "a businessman and an official of the United Arab Emirates" to settle a dispute over the financing. In 1976, rumors of

payoffs in connection with the aircraft sale touched off a furor in Cairo and a parliamentary investigation of the sale.

Commission payments were also reported in connection with sales of Boeing aircraft to Nepal, Greece, Honduras, South Korea, Lebanon and other countries. Only one of the countries where payments were made to a government official is not identified.

The report says only that \$3.3 million in commissions was paid to a member of the ruling political party of the country who became a government official after the initial sales were made.

Approximately \$6 million in payments were made to four individuals or entities controlled by them who were officers in foreign airlines, the SEC complaint says. In addition, the SEC charged the company with disbursing at least \$19 million to various consultants without adequate records and controls to insure that the payments were made for the intended purpose.

The company's payments are still being investigated by the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, the SEC has been instructed by the court to review the report filed by the special committee the company has formed to investigate the company's previous investigation of the payments.

Sinai's Dull 'Capital'

Israel Holds Tightly to El Arish

By William E. Farrell
EL ARISH, Israeli-occupied Sinai (NYT) — In recent weeks, use in Israel of the word "gesture" has been in reference to this unpopulated desert town, which bakes under a summer sun that can make even camels sluggish.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had remarked at a recent meeting in Austria with Israel's defense minister, Ezer Weizman, that he would appreciate the return of El Arish to Egyptian administration as a "gesture" that could help break the stalemate in peace efforts.

The pros and cons of this were debated in Israel until Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has been called some unpleasant names by Mr. Sadat lately, said "no" to the

leer. "Nobody can get anything for nothing," Mr. Begin added.

Some commentators implied that Mr. Sadat was asking for traditional Middle Eastern bakshesh. There were suggestions that Israel should make the "gesture" since, after all, losing El Arish would not be losing very much.

El Arish, population 30,000, has long been regarded as the capital of the sparsely populated Sinai Peninsula. The town and the rest of Sinai were captured by the Israelis during the 1967 Middle East War.

About 50 Telephones
For now, the town will stay under Israeli administration while diplomats and political leaders continue chipping away at the wall of enmity between Arabs and Israelis.

Besides the "gesture" aspect, it was rumored that El Arish was the place where the next round of Israeli-Egyptian talks would be held. That may still happen, but it is difficult to see why.

Many of the town's fly-specked buildings still bear the bullet scars of 1967. There is so little to do that a stranger ambling along the main square, where men lazily sipped coffees in whatever shade there was, quickly drew a knot of local people to stand and stare.

There are no hotels. There are about 50 telephones, which sometimes work. There is a friendly local telephone operator, who has never placed an overseas call. The one place to eat, so the sign says, is the Helton Restaurant — presumably derived from "Hilton." The place is mainly a long table and it serves very good broiled fish fresh from the Mediterranean, garnished with a local sauce so hot that it can make speech impossible.

Locked in Monastery
One school of thought has it that the hot sauce and the lack of amenities could speed up the peace process by depriving negotiators of their accustomed comforts, on one hand, and of chances to use their oratorical gifts, on the other.

A leading exponent of this school is Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, who some time ago urged that the negotiators be locked up in St. Catherine's Monastery at Mount Sinai, in a room filled with monks' skulls, until they reached a settlement.

Indeed, Mr. Sadat suggested to Defense Minister Weizman that Israel might also yield Mount Sinai. Mr. Begin said "no" to that, too.

Smuggling was always a major occupation here and still is. Questions to local residents about what they thought of their town's being returned to Egypt met invariably with a laconic, "Whatever Allah wills." But they were ready to talk excitedly about a big cache of hashish recently taken from the sea.

The hashish, valued at \$500,000, was said by the police to have been smuggled from Lebanon. It was sealed in tire tubes fastened to heavy bags of salt and dropped from a ship.

Covert Settlement
When the salt dissolved, the tubes popped to the surface to be picked up by fishermen. But someone tipped off the police and the other day they proudly showed their haul — round packets of hashish labeled "Sinai Sheikh" in Arabic.

According to the book "Three Deserts" by C.S. Jarvis, British governor of Sinai in the 1930s, El Arish started as "a convict settlement in the early days of Egypt." Since then practically every nation in the Near East has contributed specimens, "owing to struggles falling out from pilgrim caravans and invading and retreating armies, or, as someone rather vulgarly put it, 'the town is populated by all those who had not the guts to go on.'"

Crusaders dropped in. Napoleon's troops stayed for nearly all of 1799. In the early 19th century, the Turks came and lingered. According to Mr. Jarvis, there is reason to believe that Australian soldiers here in the World War II years were responsible for the presence today of some of the "lusty young men one sees in the town."

Mr. Jarvis, looking down from the heights of the British Empire, found the residents of El Arish "sturdy," with a "bent for hard work," but an "extraordinarily crooked, suspicious outlook on life generally."

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CHEQUERS GAME — British Prime Minister James Callaghan and his wife Audrey get in a few kicks for their 40th wedding anniversary with their grandson Tobin Hubbard, 8, at prime minister's country residence at Chequers.

2 U.K. Balloonists Fail In Bid to Cross Atlantic

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from the takeoff point. The Guinness Book of Records lists the longest flight by a hot-air balloon as 1,869.5 miles — over Europe in 1914 by a German, H. Berlioz.

Another Bracknell spokesman, John Sayer, said that Maj. Davey and Mr. Cameron refused a Royal Navy offer to be picked up by a Royal Navy helicopter because they apparently wanted time to rest before stepping on land.

Slowdown Ties Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Gatwick, 20 miles south of London, which handles most of the charter flights in and out of London.

The BAA reported more than 5,000 stranded there, most of them U.S. tourists trying to get home from European vacations on cheap standby tickets, which are as low as \$59 (\$109) one-way on Laker's Skytrain service to New York.

More than 10,000 persons were scheduled to leave during the weekend on 500 flights. But Peter Blake, the Gatwick duty manager, warned that they face delays of at least 12 hours.

Many of the travelers have been waiting for five or six days in the scramble for the tickets as they become available.

They camped out in fields beside the runways, and a small tent city had sprung up yesterday as the temperatures soared and disgruntled, frustrated travelers decided to camp. Young Americans played guitars while others sunbathed on the grass drinking beer.

At Heathrow, some travelers started playing cricket in a terminal to pass the time. The game was scrapped when the improvised ball of tightly packed paper hit a French passenger on the nose.

Despite the heat, the delays and frayed tempers, police reported surprisingly little agitation among the travelers at Heathrow.

Larry Snyder, 27, of New York, said, "If this had happened anywhere else there would have been riots. I know the English have always been renowned for fair play, but it's nice to see that Americans can do it, too."

In the two-block-long Skytrain line in the Victoria district, where 1,400 waited for tickets, Linda McLean prepared for her fourth night on the sidewalk. She said: "I tell you I've been here so long the guy next to me, a professor from MIT, had taught me French..."

Mr. Snyder also relieved the army's chief of staff, the attorney general and four provincial commissioners.

According to an announcement carried by the Sudan News Agency, Lt. Gen. Bashir Muhammad Ali, minister of defense, Mamun Awad Abu Zayd, minister of energy and mining, Abd al-Rahman Abdallah, minister of transport, and Hassan Umer, the prosecutor general were dismissed.

President Numeiri took over the defense ministry and appointed Mustafa Osman, Ahmed Abdul Karim Badri and Dr. Sharaf al-Tuhami respectively as ministers for transport, communications, and energy and mining.

Mahdi al-Fahal was appointed as attorney general. Maj. Gen. Abdulmagid Hamid Khalil who was the former deputy chief of staff was promoted to lieutenant general and named as new chief of staff.

Zaire, Angola Decide To Institute Full Ties

KINSHASA, Zaire, July 30 (AP) — Zaire and Angola have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations as the first major step to put an end to the feud that has opposed the two African nations for several years, the government of Zaire announced yesterday.

A joint communiqué issued in Kinshasa said the decision was the outcome of talks started Friday to complete details of the formal reconciliation.

Maldivian in China

HONG KONG, July 30 (UPI) — Moomina Ismail, minister of health of the Maldives, arrived in Peking today, the first senior official of her country to visit China, the Chinese news agency reported. She was greeted at Peking airport by Vice Premier Ku Mu and Chinese Minister of Health Chiang I-chien.

Albanian Opportunity Seen

U.S. Weighs Overture to Tirana

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT) — The Carter administration is considering whether to attempt to open discussions with Albania, U.S. officials say.

The time may be ripe for such an approach — the first in more than five years — the officials said last week, as a result of the announcement by China on July 13 that it had halted military and economic aid to its former ideological ally and was withdrawing all of its technical-assistance personnel, said to number more than 500.

The move by China, ending a relationship that began in earnest in 1961, when Albania broke with the Soviet Union, leaves the Tirana government economically stranded, the U.S. specialists said.

While Albania may hope to acquire aid from a handful of Western trading partners — France, Italy or Greece — none of these could be expected to fill the gap left by the Chinese, the administration officials said, since China had supplied more than \$5 billion worth of economic and military aid over the years and represented Albania's largest trading partner, accounting for a third of the \$300-million volume in two-way exchanges.

The officials said that despite continuing attacks by the Albanian leaders on the "social imperialism" of the Soviet Union, they might feel compelled to swallow pride and try to resume a relationship with the Russians. Officials informed on the military-political aspects of the Albanian situation said that in recent weeks the Soviet Union has at least hinted at such a possibility by conspicuously siding with Albania in its dispute with China.

Concern of Specialists
The concern of the specialists is that the Soviet Union would demand, and could receive, as a price for resuming aid the right to base Soviet warships at Samsun, at the mouth of the Bosphorus, as it did before 1961. A naval force there could dominate the Adriatic, the specialists said, lying as it does only 45 miles from the Italian coast, and this could substantially alter the strategic picture in the Mediterranean. The differ-

ence between now and 1961, they added, is that 17 years ago the Soviet Union was an inconsiderable naval power, while it now possesses potent surface and subsurface forces.

Albania's objections to Chinese policy on the material level focus on what it alleged was inadequate assistance since 1973. On the political level it principally objected to China's steadily improving relations with the United States.

The Chinese, for their part, have now accused the Albanians of a series of practices at various construction projects, including a steel mill and oil refineries, and of incomplete projects. Politically, the Chinese expressed sharp resentment at Albanian attacks on Maoist principles, on China's "opportunism" in concluding an "agreement" in 1973, and on China's negative attitude toward Vietnam.

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Carter Plan Sets 10 'Principles'

U.S. Gets Health Insurance Goal

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) — President Carter yesterday announced a national health insurance plan whose "ultimate" goal is to provide coverage for all, though it moves toward that point at a slow, bit-by-bit pace, depending on economic and other conditions.

Although he has been promising support "universal" health insurance since April, 1976 — and three years ago said he would have a ready early this year — he proposed only 10 insurance "principles" some of them vague. He directed Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. to prepare a more detailed but "tentative" plan for public discussion later this year.

Mr. Califano is to prepare a set of "alternatives" early next year, so President can make his "final" decision on what kind of bill to send Congress later in the year. Mr. Carter did not promise in his principles to send Congress a single bill, but would automatically assure coverage for all. Instead, he

stressed a "gradual" approach dictated by "fiscal constraints" and the fear of aggravating inflation.

The secretary called this plan — which means asking Congress to enact one piece of national health insurance at a time, as conditions permit — "the only sensible way" in view of economic and political realities.

Ire of Coalition

This feature and others drew the ire Friday of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and a coalition of labor, elderly, religious, consumer and two medical groups — the American Nurses Association and the Physicians National House Staff Association (the young doctors in advanced training who give much of the care at many hospitals).

They called the plans "too little and too late" on several grounds. Mr. Carter yesterday provided them another by saying he will ask "many" Americans to "share a moderate portion" of the cost of insurance. Such "cost-sharing," as health economists call it, comes in

the form of insurance "deductibles" or "co-payments" (like the share of the hospital bill Medicare beneficiaries must pay).

Mr. Kennedy and the co-organizer of his new health coalition — the labor-backed Committee for National Health Insurance — oppose it on the ground that it forces some persons to avoid treatment they need. But Mr. Carter said: "I want to be certain that the plan is consistent with our efforts to control inflation in the health-care sector and the general economy," and "the American people would not accept, and I will not accept any health-care plan which is inflationary."

In his 10 principles, Mr. Carter said his plan:

- "Should assure" comprehensive coverage for all, including protection against catastrophic expenses — a kind of coverage Mr. Califano said is "a possibility" as the "first stage."
- Should insure "quality" care and eliminate "substandard" treatment for the poor.
- Should assure freedom for all in choice of doctors, hospitals and "health delivery systems." That phrase refers to such organizations as prepaid health plans, often known as "health maintenance organizations" (HMOs).
- "Must" help control inflation by "aggressive cost containment measures" and also strengthen "competitive forces" in health, another reference to HMOs, which compete with fee-for-service doctors.

• Should be so efficiently designed it will save money in some ways, helping offset its addition to the federal budget, estimated by Mr. Califano at \$25 billion to \$40 billion more than the \$76 billion the government now either spends or loses in tax deductions for Americans' health care.

• Should be "phased in gradually," with consideration of "such factors as economic and administrative experience" before each expansion.

• Should be financed in multiple ways, including government funding, employer-employee contributions and consumer cost-sharing.

• Should give the private insurance industry "a significant role," with "appropriate government regulation." This is another phrase criticized by the Kennedy-labor coalition, which wants strict federal regulation rather than any possibility of patchwork state regulation.

• Should provide "resources" and payment methods to promote major health-care reforms, such as expanding ambulatory (rather than hospital bed) care and prevention.

• Should assure consumer representation "throughout." The president said his plan, when he finishes it, will be the "cornerstone" of a policy that improves everyone's health. Mr. Califano said health insurance will be the "centerpiece" of Mr. Carter's domestic program.

El Al Wins Bid To Halve Fares To N.Y., Israel

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has given El Al, the Israeli airline, immediate permission to begin new half-price round-trip flights between New York and Tel Aviv.

The long-delayed approval on Friday was the result of recent negotiations between the United States and Israel. The CAB had suspended its approval of a similar El Al application in May because Israel had turned down a low-fare proposal from Trans World Airlines.

The approval means El Al can offer an APEX (advance purchase excursion fare), a standby fare and a non-affinity group fare — all totaling \$655 round-trip during peak season and \$545 during the basic season. Current El Al fares between New York and Tel Aviv are \$1,330 during peak season, \$1,194 at other times.

Because of the agreement worked out between the two nations, TWA already has begun a low-fare service to Tel Aviv, and El Al can begin processing its cut-rate service immediately.

The CAB also approved new low round-trip fares between New York and several African cities: Johannesburg, \$874; Maputo, Mozambique, \$954; Abidjan, Ivory Coast, \$678; Accra, Ghana, \$705; Dakar, Senegal, \$583; Lagos, Nigeria, \$726; and Monrovia, Liberia, \$657.

Pilots' Strike Cancels Air Jamaica Flights

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP) — Air Jamaica was shut yesterday by a work stoppage of its Jamaican pilots, who are bargaining for a new contract. Flights were canceled flights between Jamaica and London, Frankfurt, New York, Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia and Toronto.

U.S. and Canadian pilots reported to work, but there were not enough of them to keep the airline operating, an airline spokesman said. The spokesman said he expected flights to be resumed tomorrow. Most of the 1,200 passengers in North America were stranded but some were sent to their destinations on charter flights.

Lima Jolted by Quake

LIMA, July 30 (AP) — An earthquake in the Andes sent shock waves through Lima early yesterday, causing alarm but no reports of damage.



While Janet Langhart, of the TV show "America Alive," was interviewing actor Peter Falk, center, and director William Friedkin on the movie set of "The Brinks Job" in Boston, robbers stole valuable reels of the film at the company's headquarters in another part of the city.

Thieves Add Own Act to Film on Brinks Robbery

BOSTON, July 30 (NYT) — Three armed men handcuffed four film editors in the offices of the Brinks Productions Film Company here, the police said, and escaped with 13 reels of footage of a movie about the 1950 robbery of the Brinks Security Co.

The Boston police suggested that the motive for the robbery might be extortion.

William Friedkin, director of the \$12.5 million movie, said it would be several days before the value of the stolen footage is determined. Tentative estimates put its value close to \$1 million.

Mr. Friedkin also said that he was not certain if there were copies of the film. "It may be irreplaceable," he said.

The robbers entered the unguarded editing room on the seventh floor of the production company's headquarters shortly before noon and ordered the film editors to turn over specific footage. Mr. Friedkin said. They held the four at gunpoint, handcuffed them and threatened to kill them if

they did not obey. Two of the editors were assaulted by the robbers but not seriously injured.

"They knew exactly what had been shot, and they asked for the scenes involving a lot of extras," Mr. Friedkin said. "In other words, the scenes that would be most difficult to reshoot."

Mr. Friedkin said the movie, for which filming was scheduled to be completed next week, could be damaged if the footage is not returned. "But it is not our intention to reshoot the scenes," he said. "This is definitely not the end of the picture."

The movie, entitled "The Brinks Job" has been filmed entirely on location in Boston during the past three months. It is due for release in December. It deals with the Jan. 17, 1950, holdup of the Brinks counting room here by seven men who stole \$2,700,000 — a record at the time. Eleven days before the statue of limitations ran out on the crime, in 1956, one of the men confessed to the crime and betrayed his fellow robbers.

New Draft Unneeded, U.S. Aide Argues

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) — The post-Vietnam experiment of trying to fill the ranks of the peacetime military entirely with volunteers is working so well that there is no need in sight for the draft, according to the Pentagon's manpower chief.

John White, in taking that position during an interview with The Washington Post, dismissed the recent political talk about returning to the draft as "more smoke than fire."

Even with the expected sharp drop in the nation's population of 18-year-olds, Mr. White said, the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps should be able to keep filling their ranks with volunteers. A shortage of 18-year-old males, he said, could be offset by taking more females into the services.

Other responses planned, said Mr. White, assistant secretary of defense, include reducing the drop-out rate within the services and inspiring more people to re-enlist.

Although several lawmakers have recently been warning that the all-volunteer force is not working and some kind of compulsory national service may have to be legislated, Mr. White countered that such suggestions defy the numbers.

In contrast to the mid-1950s, when the armed services took 75 percent of the eligible 18-year-old males, Mr. White said, today they need only about 20 percent of them. Reasons for this include a smaller infantry — 2 million on active duty in 1978 compared to 3.3 million in 1954; longer enlistments; a larger teen-age population to draw from, and more women in the ranks.

The services should not have to recruit a significantly higher percentage of the 18-year-old males between now and 1985, Mr. White said. He predicted the total recruited would still be close to the current 20 percent of those eligible. (The United States had 1.8 million militarily eligible 18-year-old males in 1977 and is expected to have 1.6 million in 1985.)

Mr. White and his Pentagon colleagues have declared war on the dropout rates of the services to reduce the need for new volunteers. The Army, for example, saw 42 of every 100 men who signed up in 1974 drop out before finishing their obligated tours. New goals to reduce attrition have been set for all the services.

There are several things "driving demands to return to the draft," Mr. White said, despite what he considers the proven success of the volunteer system.

"One, which is a legitimate social issue, is the question of whether or not people have an obligation to serve in some way."

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Secret Electronic Gear

U.S. Weighing Iran's Bid For 31 Special Fighters

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT) — The Carter administration is considering the sale to Iran of 31 advanced fighters fitted with sophisticated electronic-warfare equipment.

The planes are on an Iranian list of applications to purchase more than \$9 billion in military equipment.

The specialized aircraft are converted F-4 fighters known as Wild Weasels. Equipped with advanced electronic gear and strike missiles, the fighters have equipment designed to confuse enemy radar and attack air-defense installations.

According to officials, senior foreign-policy officials agreed earlier this month to permit Iran to buy 31 of the F-4s. But it was left unclear whether they would be equipped with the sensitive electronic gear. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, they said, was then informed that he could purchase 31 standard models of the fighters. But the Iranian leader insisted upon obtaining the Wild Weasels, which cost about \$10 million each.

The administration is examining this request. Several officials said that it would probably be granted. Officials said that during the Shah's visit to Washington last November he was asked to submit a list of the new arms he desired from the United States and that it was received early this year. According to the officials, the list contains purchase requests for the Wild Weasels, electronic equipment for naval vessels, 40 F-16 fighters and an additional package of 70 F-14 fighters.

The Wild Weasel was first used in the closing days of the Vietnam War, where it was said to have neutralized Soviet air-defense missiles supplied to the North Vietnamese. It has no equivalent in any other Western air force.

Electronic-warfare gear is among the most secret of military equipment, and the United States goes to special lengths to protect it from others, even allies. Although Israel has used U.S. technology to build its own version of the Wild Weasel, the aircraft has not been sold to any other nation, and its proposed transfer to Iran has provoked a lively debate within the administration.

In part, the debate reflects the mounting concern in some parts of the administration and on Capitol Hill over the problems that Iran faces in absorbing advanced arms already shipped by the United

States. Some officials also contend that the sophisticated technology embodied in the Wild Weasel should not be introduced into a region where it could fall into the wrong hands.

Supporters of the sale say that it has been made necessary by the acquisition of advanced air-defense weapons by Iran's potential adversary, Iraq. More important, however, officials assert that the deal should be viewed in the light of what one source called "the fundamental decision" by the administration to bolster U.S. support for the Shah.

Behind this decision, officials report, lies a growing acceptance of the view that Iran plays a vital role in U.S. security, both as a major oil producer and as a bulwark against the extension of Soviet power into the Gulf.

Fundamentalist Churches Fight School Regulation

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) — In North Carolina, 62 fundamentalist Christian schools refused to file a report required for the state board of education to officially approve a school, intentionally provoking a legal battle with the state.

In Kentucky, a group of fundamentalist preachers, teachers and students is asking for a court ruling to exempt them from state licensing and certification requirements, such as employing only certified teachers and using textbooks approved by the board of education.

In Texas, the Rev. Lester Roloff says that he will face "death or jail" rather than submit to welfare department licensing of his six "Christian homes" for delinquent youths. He is appealing to the Supreme Court to hear his case.

In these and dozens of other legal and administrative battles across the country, fundamentalists are challenging what they view as

an untenable encroachment by government bureaucracy on their religious freedom, provoking a debate between church and state.

Right to Regulate

The basic issue in most of the cases is the government's right to regulate.

The fundamentalists say that, aside from basic health and fire-code regulations, their schools and day-care centers can be licensed only by God. They view the schools as extensions of their "ministry" and regulating them as, in effect, regulating the church.

State officials, on the other hand, say they have an obligation and a right to protect children and assure their opportunity for an education that allows them to compete in society.

"Historically, we've sat by while things we originally agreed with were taken over," said the Rev. John Mason, head of the Clinton Christian School in Prince George's County, Md., and of the Eastern Association of Christian Schools, which has a mailing list of 7,000.

Will Not Compromise

"For example," he said, "when the public school system was founded in the 1850s, it had a strong emphasis on morals. Gradually it was torn down and replaced with John Dewey and secular humanism, and we built our own schools. This legal fight is a way of saying 'We're not abandoning this one; those who have strong religious feelings will not compromise. We will not keep abandoning the ship to the cancerous liberal element that wants to contaminate everything.'"

The fundamentalists claim a link between their cause and what has been labeled the "taxpayers' revolt" behind the recent adoption of Proposition 13 in California, although that was a tax-cutting measure, not a church-state issue. The connection, they say, is opposition to burgeoning bureaucracy.

The religious resistance issue has spawned at least two national defense funds — the Christian Law Association in Ohio and the Christian Legal Defense Fund in Texas — several newsletters, a fund-raising motion picture, rallies (at least 5,000 persons showed up last April in Raleigh, N.C., at the preliminary hearing in the case), pamphlets and books.

Mr. Mason said he raised \$1,000 for the defense fund one Sunday morning. Mr. Roloff has spent what he described as "half a million dollars of the Lord's money" in his five-year battle. Where does the money come from? "The Lord will provide."

State Officials Worry

Meanwhile, state government and education officials are worried that exempting the fundamentalist schools and day-care centers from educational standards and licensing requirements might permit anyone to set up a school in a basement or living room, obtain a tax exemption and claim to educate children.

Some of the schools also have been charged with being "white flight" devices established after the advent of school busing.

"Busing certainly had an influence," said the Rev. Daniel Carr, head of the South Park Baptist School in Winston-Salem, N.C., and of the Organization of Christian Schools there. "But it was not the primary motivation. We do have blacks in our schools." Enrollment figures by race are not available ("We're not the type to keep much statistics," said Mr. Carr).

But race is not the dominant issue. "The issue is whether the state has an obligation to see that the children have an opportunity to obtain the education to which they are entitled," said attorney Bert Combs, a former governor of Kentucky who is representing the state school board in its dispute with fundamentalists.

The question, he said, "is does the state have any authority to impose any basic standards and regulations?"

... If they employ unqualified teachers, and if they teach inaccurate or unimportant subjects inadequate to a proper education, then the children will be unable to compete. If the court rules for them, it would set the precedent that anyone could come to Kentucky and set up a school and teach the Bible and nothing else, and charge as much as you want," he said.

U.S. Scrutiny Goes With Loan For New York

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) — New York City now has a pledge from Congress for \$1.65 billion in loan guarantees to fight off bankruptcy, but with it came a taste of the federal scrutiny that the city has agreed to accept until almost the end of this century.

Before last week's vote, Sen. Harry Byrd, D-Va., read portions of a report that the General Accounting Office — the government's watchdog agency — prepared at his request, dealing with the way the city plans to pay for a labor agreement it negotiated last month with unions representing most of its municipal workers. The labor settlement is expected to cost a total of \$1 billion in fiscal 1979 and 1980.

According to the GAO, the city has charged about \$220 million of this against its books for fiscal 1978, which ended June 30. On that date, the city technically had a surplus of \$997 million, although city officials say it had a "real" deficit of more than \$600 million.

The GAO said that the city plainly was trying to lessen the need for budget cuts in 1979 and 1980 to pay for the labor increase by writing part of it off against a 1978 paper surplus.

The GAO report said there was "no justification" for this and it was "not in accordance generally accepted accounting principles."

Brown Absolves Cruise in Crash Of Tomahawks

SAN DIEGO, July 30 (AP) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown says that it appears the failure of two Tomahawk launches last week had "nothing to do with the cruise missile itself."

The Tomahawks crashed seconds after being launched Tuesday from a nuclear submarine submerged about 70 miles west of San Diego, near Adm. Walter Locke, the Pentagon's project manager, said that a "preliminary autopsy" indicated that the shroud intended to cover the rocket propellant and turbofan engine during the underwater portion of the shots had leaked.

After touring the plant of Convair division of General Dynamics, Mr. Brown said that the engineering knowledge to correct the leakage already is available.

Adm. Locke said that the errant missiles were recovered and that they "should be ready for another test in six to eight weeks."

Pot Ship, 14 Seized Near Carter Retreat

ST. SIMON ISLAND, Ga., July 30 (UPI) — Authorities yesterday seized a shrimp boat carrying 30 tons of marijuana about two miles from Mustange Plantation, where President Carter has vacationed several times.

Fourteen men, most of them from southern Florida, were taken into custody. The marijuana had been brought from Colombia, officials said.

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Pacific Buildup Cited in White Paper

Japan Sees Soviet Naval Threat

TOKYO, July 30 — Japanese defense officials for the first time have publicly labeled the Soviet naval buildup in the Pacific a direct threat to Japan.

The characterization was made Friday by Ko Murayama, the Defense Agency vice minister, in answer to questions after introducing Japan's fourth postwar white paper on defense. It was approved Friday by the Cabinet.

Paralleling the expression of concern about the Soviet Union were two allusions to concern about the

United States and its defense commitment to Japan.

For the third straight year, doubt about President Carter's plan to withdraw ground combat troops from South Korea was expressed. And, for the first time, the defense agency pointed to the limitations of the U.S. 7th Fleet's ability to defend Japan's sea lanes.

"Recent reinforcement of the Soviet naval forces in the Northeast Asia," the white paper said, "has become a factor that cannot be ignored in considering the security of

the islands off the continent of Asia. . . [The Soviet Union] has been building up a naval potential that can affect the sea lanes."

Unique Reference

Asked whether this statement meant that Japan considered the Soviet Union a direct threat, Mr. Murayama replied: "We . . . make that interpretation."

Mr. Murayama's reference to the Soviet Union as a direct threat was unique in that officials, until recently, had refused in public statements to identify any nation as a potential enemy. Last year the Soviet military buildup was cited publicly by defense officials for the first time.

"This year, Mr. Murayama said, 'the degree of emphasis is stronger.' He added that 'this appears to be aimed at increasing political and psychological influence over this area, not merely for training and intelligence purposes.'"

Mr. Murayama said that the main role of the 7th Fleet is to serve as a "very powerful striking force."

"It is not charged with defending sea lanes or with protecting maritime traffic routes. . . There is a danger that our traffic on the sea lanes may be threatened," he added.

Apprehensions Noted

The white paper once again mentioned "apprehensions" that the planned U.S. withdrawal of combat troops from South Korea "not only may affect the actual military balance, but still worse, may give an impression that the U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea is being eroded."

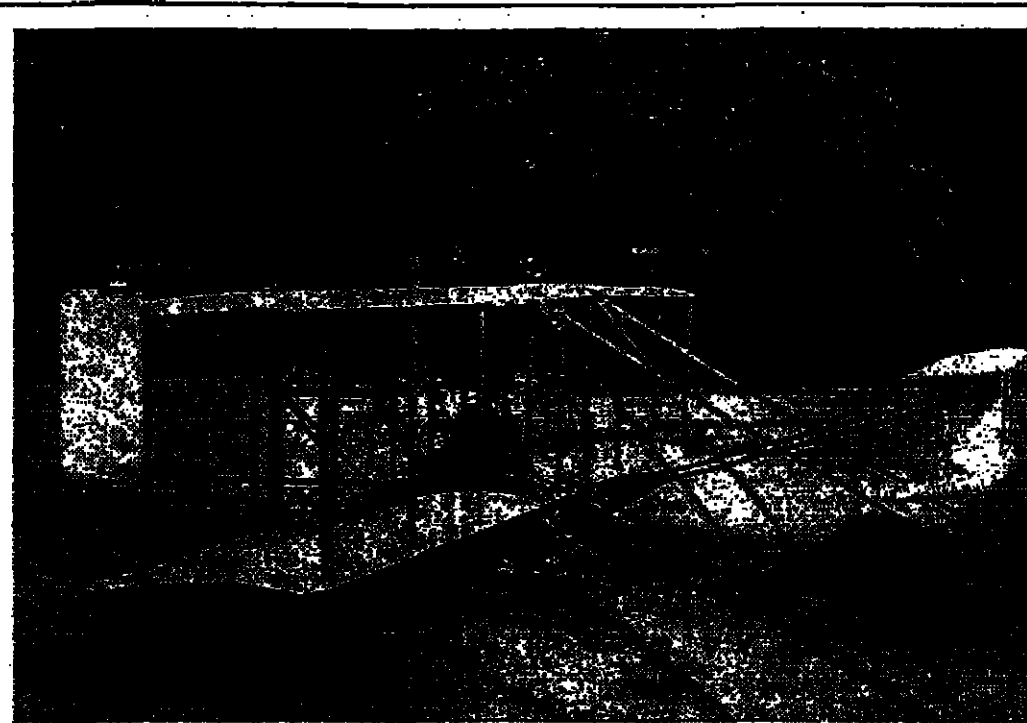
The report noted repeated U.S. government declarations of determination to maintain its commitment to South Korea. But it expressed "as a matter of national interest," Japan's "strong hope" that "the military balance in the peninsula . . . will be maintained in the course of implementation of the proposed withdrawal."

© Los Angeles Times

Japan Sets Sanctions To Curb Hijacking

TOKYO, July 30 (AP) — The Japanese government has decided to ban Japanese commercial flights to or from nations that refuse to extradite Japanese airplane hijackers.

The decision was made in a ministerial meeting held in preparation for an international conference on air hijacking in Bonn on Tuesday and Wednesday. The seven nations that took part in the recent Bonn economic summit meeting will participate.



IT'S ALMOST ALL WRIGHT — Found two years ago in France, this Wright Brothers airplane, made in 1904 or 1905, has been restored and will go on display today at the Aalborg Automobile Museum in Denmark. The four-cylinder aluminum engine, although not made by the Wrights, is from the same period. Danish students spotted the plane rotting in a barn.

Worker Plant Takeovers Rise in France

By Linda Bernier

PARIS, July 30 (HT) — The red flag is still flying at the Chaux printing plant in Paris. The factory has been occupied for more than 2 1/2 years by workers determined to hold on to a business that its owners have long since abandoned as unprofitable.

Aside from such recent headline-grabbing occupations at the plants of the automaker Renault, the appliance manufacturer Moulinex and the French defense arsenal, there are from 30 to 80 factories every month occupied by workers in France, according to union and business officials.

And the number of worker-occupied factories has increased dramatically since the mass strikes and occupations in 1968 and the publicized takeover of the Lip watch factory in 1973.

42-Year Tradition

France, noted Jacques Droz, a specialist in working-class movements at the University of Paris, has a tradition of factory occupations that dates back to the Popular Front government of 1936, when workers in the aeronautical industry took over their plants and launched nationwide occupations to press the government to enforce social reforms.

But, he added, the motives of occupations are different today. "They are for more qualitative aims such as the stability of employment

rather than precise quantitative goals," he said.

Before workers took over the Lip factory in eastern France, occupations were rare, occurring usually on an industrywide or regional basis, said Jacques Derbin, of the French businessmen's organization, the Conseil National du Patronat Français (CNPF).

Now occupations take place in individual enterprises, usually to protect employment in economically unviable businesses such as the Bouscasse textile conglomerate, but also as a tactic to increase salaries and improve working conditions in such healthy businesses as Renault, he said.

The increase in factory occupations is also attributable to the increasing number of judges who interpret occupations as a lawful union tactic, thus blocking management requests to evict those workers, said Pierre Cabanes, director of work relations at the French Ministry of Labor.

"The myth of Lip, that the enterprise belongs to the workers as well as the capitalists and that there are other factors besides profit that should determine the fate of workers, changed the ideological context of factory occupations," Mr. Derbin said.

Takeovers Encouraged

More significant factors encouraging factory takeovers, however, have been the increase in state unemployment benefits in 1974 from about 35 percent to 90 percent of wages in certain cases, the economic crisis that provokes numerous business failures and industrial restructuring, and the increasing geographical immobility of workers prompted by union encouragement of regionalism, he said.

Despite the talk of occupation as a preliminary form of workers' "autogestion" (self-management) and a way of transforming society, occupations are usually not ideologically motivated. They are bargaining tactics, Mr. Derbin said, pointing out that 90 percent of occupations occur in failing industries and are unsuccessful and there are few attempts at establishing industrial cooperatives by workers.

"Autogestion is just part of the discussion. Occupations occur for immediate economic goals usually in economically failing industries where they serve no purpose," said Andre Bergeron, secretary-general of the Force Ouvrière.

Unions Differ

Although his union supports some occupations, at Moulinex, for example, the Force Ouvrière is critical of many other occupations launched by what it believes to be a small radical segment of the work force, Mr. Bergeron noted.

According to Oswald Calveit, an official of France's largest union, the Communist-run Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT), "there is no direct link between factory occupations and autogestion, although occupations are good experience for self-management."

"Generally, long-term occupations occur to maintain employment and shorter-term occupations occur to improve salary and working conditions as well as employment," he said, asserting that because the government is doing nothing to prevent the increasing closure of French enterprises "this form of struggle will not diminish."

But for France's second-largest

union, the Confederation Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), factory occupations are a major means of promoting "autogestion" and transforming France into a socialist state, according to Edmond Maire, its secretary-general.

"Occupations are undertaken first for work and personal survival. But they also permit workers to learn about factory management and discover their collective capacity," said Claude Perrignon of the CFDT.

And, he said, "workers are beginning to realize that economic rationalization of failing industries is made to their detriment, that there is often a market when the bosses say there is not, that under a different system there would be more of an effort to make products more profitable."

Increase in September

Mr. Perrignon predicted that "this type of social action will be increasing in September and will be a successful means of putting into question the policies of the present government."

But Mr. Derbin of the Patronat says that occupations have brought little benefit to workers.

When they succeed in saving an enterprise, such as the television company Grandin or the clothing manufacturer Big Chief, it is after enacting such measures as decreasing or dispersing the work force, and when they fail they usually discourage future investment in the area, which means fewer jobs, he said.

Jean-Marie Houssard and Jean Marchille, however, are still optimistic about a successful resolution to the Chaux factory strike.

Despite the tendency to print French publications abroad where production is deemed more efficient, they believe, a French entrepreneur will invest in the plant.

Chaux Plant Empty

The machines and walls at Chaux are covered with union posters. The plant is empty except for a group of workers sitting around playing cards.

The occupying force has dwindled from 400 to 135 workers, who put in 8-hour to 10-hour days around-the-clock maintenance of equipment and premises, publishing and distributing tracts, and attending solidarity meetings with other workers.

After a year of unemployment, government benefits decreased from 90 percent to 35 percent of wages, averaging about \$240 to \$300 a month for each striking worker at Chaux. But union benefits bring their monthly incomes to about \$400 to \$500, and striking workers who live in leftist neighborhoods are usually provided with free meals and summer camps for their children, said Mr. Houssard, a 28-year-old typographer and CGT delegate.

But, he added, "We have no more weekends, no more vacations, no more normal life. Everyone worries about something going wrong with their car and how to pay for food and new clothes."

"Occupying a factory is not an easy action and the decision was not made lightly," said Mr. Marchille, 33. "But we are fighting because we can't find work in another printing factory."

"And even if we followed a government retraining program, where would they put us — in the metal industry, the clothing industry, the electronic, steel or aviation industries? It's happening all over. What are French workers going to do?" he asked.

Mr. Houssard said: "We are going to obtain by factory struggles what we couldn't obtain by universal suffrage during the elections last March."

Shopping for Arms

China's Forces Celebrate

51st Jubilee Tomorrow

HONG KONG, July 30 (UPI) — The Chinese Army, on a virtual war footing against some Communist former friends and shopping for arms among former foes in the West, marks its 51st anniversary Tuesday. But its major problems basically are at home.

The key issues are the role of politics and the pace of modernization. It is embroiled as deeply as ever in politics, playing a key role in maintaining the political balance which has helped put China back on the road to recovery and progress.

But the main political problem troubling the 4 million members of the People's Liberation Army is one that has been the center of debate and power plays for the last quarter-century.

This involves differences between the professional officers, who favor more rapid modernization and more emphasis on military training, and political elements, who contend that ideology and political purity are of paramount importance.

Unresolved Debate

These differences were debated last month at an "All-Army Political Work Conference" held in Peking. The debate was not resolved decisively, but it appears that at the moment the professionals have the upper hand. This means that the PLA — which includes the ground, air and naval forces — can count on a sizable share of the appropriations for the national modernization program mapped out by China's leaders for the remainder of the century.

It also means that the armed forces are more likely to follow up a recent window-shopping spree in the West with some purchases of hardware and technology from those nations willing to sell.

As a result of deepening Chinese-Soviet differences and the growing might of the Soviet Union, more nations are willing to sell arms to China. France and Britain have taken the lead so far. The United States still is in the undecided category at the moment, but there are some signs of wavering in Washington on the long-time Chinese arms embargo.

Part of this wavering is a result of a desire by some to use military sales to China to strengthen the American hand in dealings with the Soviet Union. Another new factor that has influenced some thinking on this issue in Washington is the very real danger of conflict between China and Vietnam, according to some diplomatic analysts.

Chinese military leaders repeatedly stress the need for more sophisticated weapons to be adequately prepared for modern warfare. Despite Peking's rapid development of a nuclear arsenal and missile-delivery capability, they admit that the basic armaments of the PLA are far outdated.

A Prime Example

The air force, which numbers more than 400,000 and is the most sophisticated branch in terms of weaponry, is a prime example of what they are talking about. It has an estimated 5,200 combat aircraft, but about 4,000 of these are old war vintage MiG-17 and MiG-19 fighters. The remaining planes are MiG-21s and the Chinese signed F-9 fighters. Most of the MiGs were made in China from Soviet prototypes.

The air force has about 80 Soviet-made strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs. It has small numbers — probably fewer than 10 each — of medium and intermediate range ballistic missiles that are operational, may have intercontinental ballistic missiles operational soon, military analysts say.

The navy, which has more than 300,000 men, is expanding and upgrading its fleets to meet the growing Soviet naval threat in the waters around China, according to Chinese officials. The ground force has about 3.3 million strong, is putting high priority in modernizing its armed units and improving its tank capabilities. Officials say it is necessary because of the powerful Soviet armored units based in the disputed Chinese-Soviet border and the terrain in much of the border area, which is suited to warfare.

In addition to the regular force the PLA has under its control armed militia numbering about a million, an armed production construction corps of about 4 million and a basic militia of close to 100 million.

In the past, the main policy been to rely on this depth to warfare. But Teng Hsiao-ping, the chief of the general staff, said at a recent conference that the guerrilla warfare policies advocated by the Mao Tse-tung are not as applicable today.

"Even Mao," he said, "discussed problems in the light of the different times, places and conditions."

And that is what the Chinese Army leaders are doing as they celebrate the PLA's 51st birthday.

Zairian Exiles in Brussel Compete and Plot in Vain

BRUSSELS, July 30 (AP) — Short of money, wrenched by rivalries and watched closely by Belgian police, Zairian exiles here seeking to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko's government are finding that sparking a revolution is a daunting task.

At least six exile groups based here — 3,000 miles from Zaire — find that their effectiveness and credibility is blunted by intense mutual suspicions, the indifference of Western powers and fierce competition for financial support and influence.

One of the groups, the FLNC, or Congo National Liberation Front, claimed to speak for the anti-Mobutu rebels who invaded southern Zaire from Angola last May and were later driven out by French and Belgian paratroopers.

Belgian diplomats express concern at Mr. Mobutu's growing anger over the exiles' activities from their Belgian haven. Mineral-rich Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, still has close ties to Brussels and a generally pro-West orientation.

Threats by Mobutu

In the face of threats by Mr. Mobutu to break diplomatic ties, the move that would threaten substantial Belgian investments there, Belgian security services recently have been detaining some Zairian activists for questioning.

But neither Belgian pressure nor fear of Zaire government agents trying to infiltrate the groups has prevented the exiles from operating.

The strength and support of the rival groups is difficult to gauge. The exiles appear to range from apparently powerless "cave plotter" groups that may actually have significant networks inside Zaire.

From makeshift offices scattered around Brussels, competing groups of exiles pour out communiques and manifestos portraying themselves as the core of the real anti-Mobutu resistance.

In May, the FLNC issued statements on behalf of the Katangan rebel invaders during their brief but bloody occupation of a section of Zaire's Shaba province, formerly called Katanga.

Sources of Funds

Analysts here believe that the exile groups get much of their money from European political parties and private donations, often from Belgian sympathizers.

Mr. Mobutu says East African countries, firmly aligned against him, have had some contact with exiles in Brussels but found no major allies.

Belgian authorities deny they give material aid to the exiles. They say they have tried to be tolerant as possible toward them for the sake of defending speech, but under pressure from Mr. Mobutu they have also to warn the activists that people who seek political asylum in Belgium are not supposed to be involved in political crusades.

Kosygin Pakistan Trip

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 30 (AP) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin will visit Pakistan soon, Islamabad's Foreign Minister, the fifth minister, said yesterday on his return from Moscow.

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No. 29481

"I am a political-military prisoner. I belong to the Red Brigades. I will accept no questions."

Italy Top Work

ROME, July 30 (AP) — Italian workers' unions are demanding a 10-hour day and a 10-hour night shift, a move that would mean a 10-hour day and a 10-hour night shift, a move that would mean a 10-hour day and a 10-hour night shift.

Swiss Police Arrest

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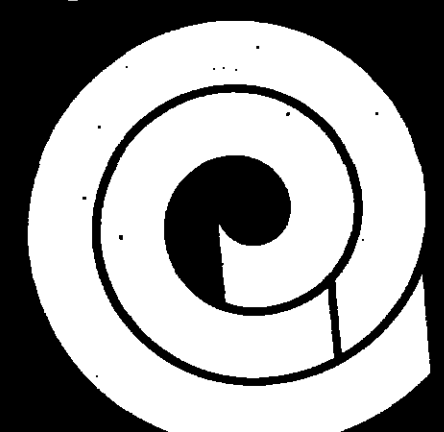
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News Analysis

Pinochet Consolidates Control

By Juan de Onis

ANTIAGO, July 30 (NYT) — General Augusto Pinochet has consolidated his control over the military junta by dismissing his main critic, Gen. Roberto Leigh, who was air force commander.

Civilian Rule in Ecuador Faces Grim Social Legacy

By David Vidal

QUITO, Ecuador (NYT) — In 1972, oil for export began to flow over a 312-mile pipeline from the Andes Mountains to the Amazon basin, to the port of Esmeraldas. It was a landmark event in the economic and political history of the country.

It was a landmark event in the economic and political history of the country. The flow has been a major transition of the Ecuadorian economy. The flow has been a major transition of the Ecuadorian economy. The flow has been a major transition of the Ecuadorian economy.

Second Stage
It is also no coincidence that the second stage of the armed administration — initiated in 1976 with the removal of Rodriguez and his replacement by a more conservative triumvirate headed by Vice Adm. Alfredo Burbano — is about to end.

July 16, Ecuadorians went to the polls in the opening round of a presidential election, the first in 16 years. They did so with a new sense of optimism. Oil has accentuated the poverty of the poor due to inflation.

Not Enough Exploration
At the same time, there has been a decline in oil exploration mainly because of the government's policy in 1972, had founded the Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corp. and progressively increased the

the junta and from command of the air force, but 18 of the 20 members of the air force general staff were removed or resigned.

For more than a year Gen. Leigh opposed measures adopted by Gen. Pinochet, with the acquiescence of the navy commander and the chief of the national police, who complete the four-man junta — measures that strengthened the president's power at the expense of the junta. Now, with Gen. Leigh dismissed and the air force reduced to silence, Gen. Pinochet's plans for a constitutional reform that would keep him in power until at least 1986 have no military opposition.

A commission of conservative constitutional lawyers is expected to deliver a draft of a constitution next month that would establish what is being called in official circles "protected democracy." If the text is approved by the junta, it will be submitted to a national referendum.

The so-called "air force massacre" has had a powerful impact on the optimism of civilian opposition groups, particularly the Christian Democratic Party, which had believed that internal military problems and international pressure would check Gen. Pinochet's advance toward personal power.

There have been great expectations in opposition circles over the consequences for the Pinochet government of the indictments expected shortly from a federal grand jury in the United States on the bombing that killed Orlando Letelier, a Chilean exile leader, and Ronni Moffitt, a U.S. citizen, in Washington, D.C., in 1976. The indictments are expected to name Gen. Manuel Contreras, former head of the Chilean secret police, and two other army officers, as well as Michael Townley, a U.S. electronics technician who worked for the secret police, formerly known as the National Intelligence Directorate, or DINA.

Total Army Support
The ease with which Gen. Pinochet dismissed Gen. Leigh made it clear that Gen. Pinochet's support in the army is total and that conservative civilian forces represented in the cabinet by the minister of the interior, Sergio Fernandez, a rightist nationalist lawyer, will also back him.

Until now the Chilean government has cooperated in the U.S. investigation under pressure. A serious conflict could develop with the Carter administration if the United States seeks the extradition of Gen. Contreras and other Chilean military men indicted in the Letelier case, and the Chilean courts reject it.

Gen. Pinochet is also facing an international problem in a conflict with Argentina over maritime sovereignty at the southern tip of the continent in the wake of an arbitration award that supported Chile's claims to three islands at the mouth of the Beagle Channel. With Argentina rejecting the award, made last year by the Queen of England, new negotiations have begun following two meetings between Gen. Pinochet and President Jorge Videla of Argentina.

Demarcation Line
But no progress has been achieved in four months on Argentine demands that a demarcation line be drawn excluding Chile from Atlantic waters.

This external threat, awakening long-standing Chilean nationalist resistance to alleged Argentine expansionism toward the Pacific, is being used by the official publications to rally "national unity" behind Gen. Pinochet.

Gen. Pinochet, 63, is approaching the completion of five years in power with an improving economic situation. The rising price of copper, the main export, bolsters an already solid position in international reserves, now more than \$1 billion. Chile has easy access to foreign bank credit. However, unemployment is still more than 12 percent of the labor force, according to official statistics, and investment levels are hampered by the high cost of credit. On the other hand, the growth rate of more than 6 percent last year is continuing and prospects for employment are improving, with labor not in a mood of resistance.

Yugoslavs Find Old Roman Spa
BELGRADE, July 30 (AP) — A Roman spa with baths, said to be the oldest and best preserved in the Balkans, was discovered by construction workers digging near Strumica, in Macedonia, the Belgrade daily Borba reported yesterday.

Archaeologists said water ducts were discovered leading to a nearby hot mineral water source, along with an entrance to and walls surrounding the bathing area. Ceramic and other objects, said to be more than 2,000 years old, were also found.

The area is rich in archaeological objects with more than 150 major finds so far, including a stone graveyard in which Tiberius, a leader of a Roman army, confined his daughter alive after she betrayed his army.

Kidnappers Release Publisher's Daughter
MILAN, July 30 (AP) — Maria Grazia Bonadonna, the 33-year-old daughter of a Milan publisher, was freed at dawn yesterday in the center of Milan after more than two months in the hands of kidnappers, police reported.

The mother of two boys, 9 and 5, who was reported unharmed, was abducted May 24 while her husband, an engineer, was on a business trip to the United States.

Police said the kidnappers initially asked a ransom of 3 billion lire (about \$3.3 million), but the family refused to comment on the ransom demands.

Yugoslav Beats Off Rat
BELGRADE, July 30 (AP) — A rat bit a housewife on the ankle as she was returning home on a street in Kraljevo, south of here Friday, and she freed herself only after beating the rodent with a stick she found, a press report said yesterday.

John Mackintosh
LONDON, July 30 (AP) — Prof. John P. Mackintosh, 48, a Labour Party MP, died in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary today.

His death reduced the strength of Britain's governing Labour Party to 306 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons. Labour relies on support from smaller parties to hold off the opposition Conservatives. Prof. Mackintosh represented the Scottish constituency of Berwick and East Lothian and was professor of politics at Edinburgh University.

Francis Ingalls
VIVIERES, France, July 30 (UPI) — Francis Abbott Ingalls, 83, an American engaged in social work in France for many years, died here Wednesday.

Mr. Ingalls, a graduate of Harvard College, served in the U.S. Army in both World Wars. After World War II, he was an official with the Allied Military Government in Trieste until 1952. He later directed the European office of the American Foundations for the Overseas Blind in Paris. On his retirement, he was awarded France's Legion of Honor. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Sandra Van Heerden of New York, and three grandchildren.

Umberto Nobile, Piloted Dirigibles to North Pole
ROME, July 30 (AP) — Gen. Umberto Nobile, 93, the Arctic explorer whose ship Italia crashed near Spitsbergen during a historic exploration flight of the North Pole in 1928, died last night.

Gen. Nobile, a community leader in southern Italy, devoted most of his life to the study of the use of dirigibles in long-distance flights, especially in Arctic explorations.

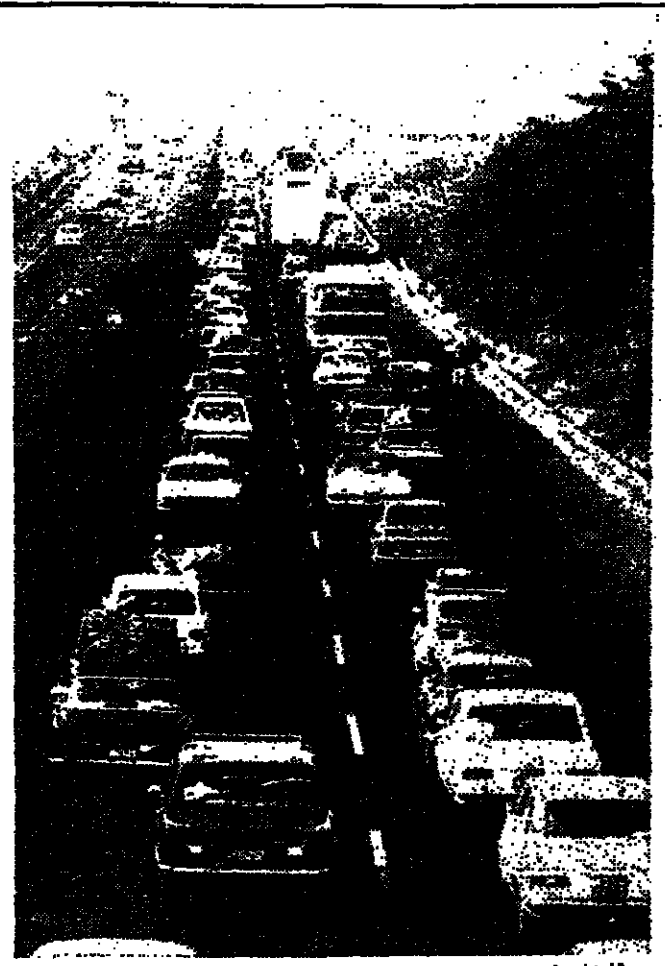
In 1928 he piloted the Norge airship during the flight across the North Pole of explorers Lincoln Beane of the United States and Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen of Norway.

He became famous for the ill-fated flight of the Italia, sister ship of the Norge, which took off from Milan April 5, 1928, with a crew of several Italian Navy and Air Force officers and the scientist Finn Malmgren.

The covering much new territory in the North Pole the Italia crashed near Spitsbergen, 255 miles northeast of the pole. Several members of the crew were killed or injured. Nobile himself was injured.

The 10 survivors started a march on the ice pack. During the march Mr. Malmgren died. The survivors remained for 40 days in the cover of a red tent until they were spotted by a plane and rescued by the Soviet icebreaker Nevelskiy.

The flight made headlines in the world and for many years Gen. Nobile's enterprise was



QUO VADIS — A long line of cars crowds the highway from northern Italy to the south as it passes by Rome Saturday. The vacation exodus reached its peak this weekend.

Portugal Parties Explain Crisis to the Electorate

LISBON, July 30 (UPI) — The political parties went to the countryside today to explain their conflicting positions in the face of Portugal's worst crisis since the introduction of parliamentary democracy two years ago.

The conservative Center Democrats held numerous rallies north of Lisbon to serve the dual purpose of marking their fourth anniversary as a party and tell why they provoked the crisis by pulling out of their coalition with the Socialists.

Socialist leader Mario Soares met with regional party leaders in Leiria, 129 kilometers north of Lisbon, for strategy talks while Communist chief Alvaro Cunhal headed south to address a party rally.

Of the four large minority parties, the Socialists, Communists and conservatives have insisted that the solution should be a Cabinet based on the parties despite the difficulty in achieving such an arrangement. The centerists backed the creation of a caretaker government of technocrats personally chosen by the president to rule until early elections can be held.

As an Alternative Energy System

Danes Build a Giant Windmill

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ULFBORG, Denmark (NYT) — One of the world's largest windmills has risen on the moors facing the North Sea in a remote corner of Denmark because its builders, as one of them said last week, "wanted to demonstrate that we could do something positive and not just keep saying no."

The explanation was offered by Dorthe Arp, 23, of Copenhagen, who has been working on the 175-foot-high electricity-generating windmill for two years. She and about 30 young people, none of whom had ever been involved in heavy construction, completed the \$900,000 undertaking with little professional assistance.

The windmill, with three 90-foot, 5-ton blades, is visible for miles. It is the product of a progressive organization called the Tivind schools, three related institutions about three miles southwest of Ulfborg that were established during the last decade by a group of idealistic educators.

The Tivind schools comprise a high school that stresses long bus trips to Africa and Asia, a teachers' training college and a vocational school for teen-agers. The goal, said Eva Westergaard, one of 120 staff members, is to "integrate the world outside the classroom with the world inside."

The Tivind schools are organized as communes. Teachers and students plan curriculum and activities jointly and share maintenance tasks. Arne Petersen, one of the founders, calls the philosophy of the schools "head and hands learning," and the group attempts to make it available as cheaply as possible.

So when the oil embargo struck Denmark in 1973, driving the schools' fuel bill to more than \$55,000 a year, the teachers and students began to consider alternatives. It also occurred to them that in the process they might set an example for their country.

Denmark has severe energy problems. Other than a 5,000-barrel-a-day trickle from North Sea oilfields, the country has no fossil fuels, and its flat landscape precludes hydroelectric projects that

are possible elsewhere in Scandinavia. The need is filled by importing Middle East oil.

Nuclear power has been studied as an alternative to the costly oil, but as elsewhere, it has been opposed by environmentalists. The coastal plain along the North Sea, however, is one of the windiest places on earth; meteorological records show that there is a stiff breeze 300 days a year.

Volunteered Pay
The government, though it has created a \$12 million fund for experimentation in alternative energy systems, was unwilling to pay for the erection of a windmill at Tivind. So were private foundations. The teachers therefore decided to use their government pay, from which they drew only enough to meet living costs.

Early in 1975, a volunteer work force was gathered through advertisements in Danish newspapers. The volunteers were later augmented by foreigners, including an Australian, a Japanese and an American.

One teacher, an engineer, taught the others as the work went on, and other engineers from this region of the Jutland peninsula were brought in for a few days to explain special techniques. To teach themselves plastics production, the "mill team" first built three fishing boats, which are now used to provide food for the school's dining halls, then made the windmill blades from plywood, polyester, epoxy and fiberglass.

Swedish Generator
The schools subsequently managed to buy cheaply a used generator from Sweden, a driveshaft from a scrapped oil tanker and a transmission originally designed for a mine. All were mounted in a large metal pod atop a concrete tower last fall. The apparatus looks like a plane's engine housing, but instead of an engine turning the propeller, the propeller, rotating in the wind, turns the 2,000-kilowatt generator.

This spring, after three years' work, the "wind kraft," as the windmill is called, was put through a series of tests, and to the astonishment of many, it worked. By 1979 it is expected to produce

enough power to light and heat the schools' 140,000-square-foot complex.

An agreement has also been reached to plug the Tivind station into the local power grid. On windy days Tivind will sell power, and on calm days it will buy. It is expected to make a profit because calm days are rare.

India Students Riot Over Name
NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP) — Rioting students protesting a plan to rename a state university after a leader of the untouchable community set fire to trains and buses near Aurangabad in western India, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

Clashes with police Friday left at least 20 persons injured, including four officers, the reports said. Students attacked banks and a post office, cutting telephone wires.

The disturbances were triggered by a move Thursday to change the name of Marathwada University of Aurangabad to Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University. Dr. Ambedkar, who died in 1956, was law minister in Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's first cabinet and is considered the prime architect of India's Constitution. He encouraged millions of untouchables to convert to Buddhism to escape persecution from high-caste Hindus.

14 Die in India In Caste Clashes
NEW DELHI, July 30 (Reuters) — Fourteen persons have been killed in clashes between caste Hindus and Harijans (untouchables) in India's southern Tamil Nadu state.

Commenting on the violence, Prime Minister Morarji Desai told Parliament Friday:

"Police should have taken preventive measures. I am drawing the attention of the Tamil Nadu chief minister and advising him to punish those responsible."

International financing with a global clientele highlights another successful year.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1978

ASSETS	Francs		LIABILITIES	Francs	
Liquid assets and balances with banks at sight	5,814,443,802.-		Liabilities to banks	53,998,899,410.-	
Balances with banks for agreed periods	14,301,923,376.-		Liabilities to financial institutions	558,335,000.-	
Secured advances	2,593,118,135.-		Provision for contingencies	1,163,936,776.-	
Unsecured advances	13,082,869,920.-		Capital and reserves	1,321,000,000.-	
Securities	16,388,777,882.-		Profit brought forward and profit for 1977/78	256,799,776.-	
Other Assets	1,919,473,534.-				
Total Assets	61,664,611,827.-		Total Liabilities	61,664,611,827.-	

Gearing its expansion to the steady development of the Euromarket, DGZ International continued to strengthen its position in interbank money activities, serving a worldwide clientele of first addresses. Expert foreign exchange and money dealing in connection with its extensive international financing complement the Bank's services.

The Bank again achieved good results for the financial year ending 31st March, 1978. Total assets rose to Flux 61.665 billion, a growth of

nearly Flux 7 billion (12.8%) over the previous year. DGZ International in Luxembourg is a wholly-owned subsidiary of one of Germany's major banks, the Frankfurt-based Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - (DGZ), the member institute on the federal level of the German savings banks organization.

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Europe's High-Risk Challenge

It is not the platitudinous Bonn summit of the leaders of the industrial nations that now dominates discussion on three continents, but the Bremen summit of European leaders that preceded it. Economists and political strategists are just beginning to evaluate the importance of the Common Market gathering at which Germany and France unveiled an ambitious plan to tie together the European Community's exchange rates and to back this union with a new international fund.

The subject matter is technical but the import is highly political. And while Americans have tended since World War II to favor any development that represents a step toward greater economic and political cohesion of the European allies, the proposed initiatives may turn out to divide the industrial democracies. Whatever the consequences, the cause is plain: a lack of confidence in American economic leadership. Whether they support or resist the Europeans' plan, Americans need to recognize it as the most fateful notice yet that the United States' world position requires new signs of American economic discipline and determination to regain a leading role in alliance politics.

It is difficult to predict what effect the proposed financial union would have, because no one — apparently including its architects, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard d'Estaing of France — has a clear idea of how it would work. The union might help to coordinate national policies, moderating Germany's economic conservatism and checking inflationary forces in other Common Market countries. But it is more likely to exacerbate conflicts within the European Community while temporarily diverting attention from critical policy choices facing all the major industrial nations, including the United States and Japan.

The Schmidt-Giscard d'Estaing plan would limit fluctuations in Common Market exchange rates to a narrow band, thereby facilitating trade and investment within Europe. West Germany sees in this plan a degree of protection against further financial speculation against the dollar, whose decline tends to raise the exchange value of the mark and put West German exporters at a disadvantage. By linking the strong mark to other European currencies, West Germany could be certain of more stable markets within Europe, where it sells half its exports. France's leaders apparently like the idea of creating an external force for discipline in wage and price markets.

The Common Market countries have tried before to link their currencies in a single exchange "snake," but failed because they could not agree on common approaches to inflation and growth. The optimists argue that the time is right for another try: Europe seems more determined to fight inflation now; economic conditions make coordination more acceptable politically, and a special fund would be available to support the union.

But does that validate a formal European commitment to what amounts to fixed exchange rates? If the members of the financial union are prepared to coordinate their domestic policies anyway, the new arrangement would have no particular value. And in a real financial crisis, when collective action might become very useful, the new union would probably prove to be no more durable than the snake.

A still greater concern should be that Europe's flirtation with this kind of financial union betrays a deep pessimism about the prospects for economic peace between the Common Market and both the United States and Japan. The Common Market sees Washington's unwillingness to protect the dollar with economic measures as a sign of indifference to Europe's problems. And whether justified or not, Europe's frustration with American policy could itself destabilize transatlantic exchange rates.

The creation of a European monetary alliance, and particularly its stabilization fund complete with a new financial unit of account, may also be seen as a disillusionment with existing financial arrangements, in which case it would further reduce confidence in the dollar. By constructing their fragile dike against the financial seas, the Europeans could thus inadvertently roll the waters.

In sum, a new monetary union might allow America's European allies to tackle their own economic problems with greater determination. But the odds against success are high and the risks of failure are real. Dramatic initiatives are no substitute for the hard decisions needed to bring order back to the international economic system. For Western Europe and Japan, that would mean a greater commitment to economic growth and open world trade. For the United States, it would require the imposition of tough measures for energy conservation and a serious effort to control spiraling prices and wages.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Zigzags of Anwar Sadat

President Anwar Sadat is a hard man to keep up with. Last November he was making the big gesture for peace with Israel and seemed to be ready to take some big risks. By January he was scuttling direct negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, after only one day's haggling over fine print. Subsequently, he had a fling at playing inside politics with Israeli critics of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's intransigence, dangling hints of this or that concession before Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and Mr. Begin's own defense minister, Ezer Weizman, in a series of private talks that understandably infuriated Mr. Begin. The week before last, he countenanced a resumption of exploratory foreign ministers' talks with Israel in a castle outside London, under American auspices. While there was not much give or take, the American mediators on hand apparently found a new willingness on both sides to forgo nitpicking and to try, at least, to address the large, hard questions.

Last week, Mr. Sadat was personally assailing Mr. Begin as "the only obstacle" to peace, abruptly expelling an Israeli military mission from Egypt and letting it be known both loudly and privately that he saw no purpose in a follow-up foreign ministers' meeting in the absence of some substantial softening of Israel's position. And yesterday found him rejecting a resumption of peace negotiations with Israel, insisting that Israel must first agree to the principle of evacuating Arab lands occupied since 1967.

All this he was doing, we might add, as Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan demonstrated, in a full-dress report to the Knesset, at least a little more Israeli flexibility on the critical question of the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

What is one to make of this? At first blush, one is tempted to believe that Mr. Sadat has persuaded himself he can have it all, free of risk or sacrifice: a rapprochement with the hard-line "rejectionists" in the Arab World, a nice, warm, fruitful relationship with the United States, more and bigger Israeli con-

cessions under American pressure, a hero's role as the architect of Mideast peace — the works. But since that is manifestly impossible and Mr. Sadat is more than smart enough to know it, the explanation presumably lies elsewhere. Part of it has to do with the way the negotiating process works; Mr. Begin has done his share of blowing hot and cold. And part of it no doubt has to do with inside politics on the Arab side. Mr. Sadat's latest zig — or zag — makes a certain amount of sense in tactical terms at a time when the Arab "rejectionists" are taking the occasion of a Belgrade meeting of "nonaligned" nations to try to haul Egypt back to the hard line. The Iraqis, the Syrians, the Libyans and others are angling, apparently, to do in the current Mideast peace process by somehow returning it to the tender, not to say smothering, mercies of the United Nations. When the hard-line Arabs are invoking the sacred name of Arab unity, it is hard politically for Mr. Sadat to resist the temptation at least to sound like one of the boys.

But he cannot be one of the hard-line boys and make peace with Israel — or continue, for that matter, to be best friends with the United States. And while one may presume that nobody knows that better than Mr. Sadat, one cannot presume that he has not miscalculated the limits of American permissiveness. President Carter has been leaning heavily and conspicuously on Israel to take a more conciliatory approach — not without justification, in our view, but also not without some promising results. It is conceivable, observing this, that the Egyptian president may have come to overestimate what the United States can be expected to extract from Israel and to underestimate what can — or will — be reasonably demanded of him by Mr. Carter, if a settlement is to be reached.

The time may be about right, in other words, for the United States, in the interests of constructive mediation, to begin leaning a little harder on Mr. Sadat.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago July 31, 1903

PARIS — A French military delegation, headed by the minister of war, Gen. Andre, yesterday inspected Mr. Santos-Dumont's dirigible airship, and is reported to be considering the use of dirigibles for military use. A test of the airship is due soon. It would seem that the world is fast approaching an era when men will fight not only on land and beneath the surface of the sea, but also among the clouds.

Fifty Years Ago July 31, 1928

LONDON — A compromise agreement between Britain and France on the question of naval disarmament has been reached. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the foreign secretary, announced the compromise during a debate on appropriations in the House of Commons. Declining to elaborate on the details of the agreement, Sir Austen said that these would be announced at the upcoming Geneva disarmament talks.



'Don't Leave Home Without It'

'Enforcer' in the White House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter's White House has acquired an enforcer and if he has his way, it's going to be no more Mr. Nice Guy. The new "enforcer" is a plainclothesman whose official function is as Carter's media adviser and image-maker.

Gerald Raftern, the curly-haired Atlanta advertising man who hooked up with Carter in his bid for governor of Georgia and rode to the top with him, sold his business and joined the White House staff last month, largely at the behest of Rosalynn Carter.

Self-Mocking

Raftern's arrival has been greeted with snickers among those who think Carter's problems lie more in the area of performance than of public relations. The new "enforcer" is the joke around by his West Wing office, proclaiming it the headquarters of Doonesbury's famous "Secretary of Symbolism."

But the intense Texas transplant has a more urgent role in mind for himself than orchestrating the efforts to improve the public perception of his longtime client. His purpose, as he might put it, is to deal with the people who are "jerk[ing] the president around."

In Raftern's view, that includes a fairly broad cross-section of Washington and the political world. It includes congressmen who accept the president's favors and then sabotage his important bills. It includes agency officials who put their own priorities ahead of the president's. And it includes interest groups and the politicians who pressure the president to squander his time, energy and credibility on causes that are important to them but not to him.

Against all such double-dealers, detractors and dilettantes, Raftern would like to invoke a concept that has not been visible in the first 18 months of the Carter administration. His is the familiar cry: Let's get some discipline in this outfit.

Like any good company commander, he has checked first to see how tough and loyal his top sergeants are. And he has discovered, along with others on the White House staff, that Carter al-

most "gave the government away" when he let his Cabinet secretaries take their own assistants at the start of his term. Noting the doubtful loyalty of some of these department officials, Raftern has concluded that the Russians knew what they were doing when they put a political commissar in each cabinet.

As an early Carter loyalist, he is trying to demonstrate by example that Carter, however quiet his own voice might be, is not adverse to his aides cracking the whip on his behalf.

But Raftern is not finding the demonstration easy. When he decided to knock presidential assistant Midge Costanza off a television talk show she had accepted without clearance from him, he found himself the subject of unflattering front-page stories.

When he told a meeting he convened of top departmental press secretaries that he wanted to hear about the President's success in reducing unemployment, he found himself challenged by one unashed assistant secretary who argued that there were still too many jobless for anyone of good conscience to be smug or satisfied.

Raftern swatted those guinea pigs, but he has yet to tame with the tough guys of the administration, the Congress or the political-interest groups. As he concedes, it is uncertain whether there is enough internal coordination within the White House to keep the rewards and punishments from falling on the wrong heads.

Nothing New

But there is a larger question about his plan. What Raftern is proposing is nothing new in government. Strategies for funneling "good news" announcements from the White House and "bad news" from the departments has been tried before. So have efforts to control the speeches and public appearances of all administration big shots.

The file drawers are full of old plans to populate the senior departmental and agency staffs with presidential loyalists. All these were part of the recent past. The heavy-handed excess with which past presidential assistants, also wedded

to the idea of discipline, wielded their power has not been forgotten. Raftern may operate with a subtlety and skill his departed predecessors in the age of the imperial presidency lacked. But as someone coming to play hardball on Jimmy Carter's softball team, he is guaranteed only one thing: controversy.

The Problem of Andrew Young

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Bishop Muzorewa has been in town attempting to persuade key U.S. politicians of the extravagant immorality of our present policy of boycotting Rhodesia for the sin of failing to turn the country over to the guerrilla leaders.

Bishop Muzorewa, a black leader who has fought successfully for political freedom for his people against a regime far fiercer and more determined than any that ever stood in the way of Martin Luther King and Andrew Young, has spoken to the key senators and commentators, and hopes he has made his point — that the economic persecution of Rhodesia is unwarranted, unjust, and hazardous to the prospects of a biracial society, which is what Rhodesia would become — the only such society in Africa, the rest of them being either all black or all white racist.

Why — Bishop Muzorewa was asked — has he not approached black leaders in America and asked them for their support? The bishop hedged.

There is, you see, the problem of Andrew Young, conspicuously — perhaps most conspicuously — the figure in the Carter administration who remains adamant in declining to give the present regime a chance. "It would seem," I remarked to the bishop, "the way things are going, if Andrew Young announced that a triangle had four sides, other black leaders in America would all nod their heads in agreement."

"If that is the case," said the

bishop — a highly skilled polemicist — "why do you suggest that I should approach other black leaders?"

The point was neatly made. Why go after Ben Jordan of the NAACP, or Vernon Jordan of the Urban League, or Parren Mitchell of the Black Caucus — or even William Raspberry of The Washington Post — if they subscribe to the doctrine of the infallibility of Young?

He has not resigned, which would have been the dignified thing to do. And President Carter is afraid to fire him. Mr. Mitchell was entirely straightforward in the matter. "In the event something untoward should happen to Andy Young, the black community will walk away from the Carter administration."

Disconsolation

These words are grounds for general disconsolation. I say this having 10 years ago proposed (in Look magazine) that it would greatly benefit the United States, and more profoundly inter-racial racism than any economic or legislative contrivance, if during the 1980s a black man were elected president of the United States. Andrew Young makes such a thing sheer fantasy. More properly, the combination of Andy Young and a constituency that regards fidelity to anything he says as the transcendent intellectual and moral obligation.

It is said that the Jewish community has its Andy Young — the state of Israel. But the state of Israel is not — if you examine the analogy closely — Andy Young. It is true that if every prominent American Jewish leader were to accept as an ethical imperative the pronouncement of Menachem Begin, the analogy might be made. But there are many Jewish leaders who have criticized Begin's holy intransigence. Moreover, there are Jews who are backing Begin because they fear that to fail to do so would be tantamount to letting Israel down. I believe

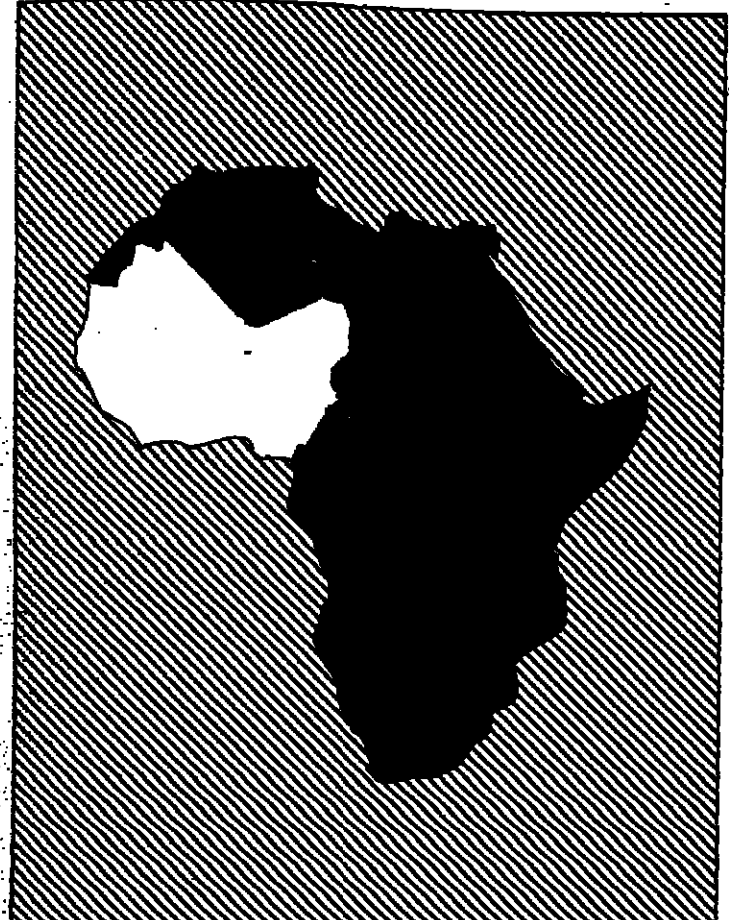
them to be wrong (and, of course, the opposition to the Knesset, Youtly believes them to be wrong). But the necessary point to here is that if Carter were to Young, he would not be led down the black people. It would not be implicit in such a missal any lack of concern black civil rights, for black economic and social advances. Indeed, Young could easily be placed by a highly qualified black

What is harming the black community is not the prospective missal of Young for the best of reasons, but hanging on to him alleged representative of the African people — for the worst of reasons. Mr. Carter not only mines his own authority, but of incidental concern, he reinforces the conviction that thinking it will cease to think, and sensitive blacks will cease to cruminate — if the political face single prominent black politician, at stake. As the voters of Atlanta finally had enough of Andrew Young, let him go.

Unquestionably in due course the black voters of America will register their relief that the prominent of their representative has been removed from the political scene by the embarrasment of a blundering sense of it and a tendency to mischievous deed sometimes revolting, a tious.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a chance of being published. Letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may retain their letters by preference to those fully signed bearing the writer's name and address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

Handwritten note: 1978.07.15



INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, JULY, 1978

West Africa — 1978

16 States Working Toward a Common Market

Changing Pattern New Multilateral Sources Supplying Foreign Aid

By Guy Arnold

LONDON (IHT) — In the 18 years since 1960 — the year of African independence — the states of West Africa have in good part remained connected with the former colonial powers for foreign aid. Their primary sources of aid are still Britain and France.

But the pattern is changing. Much aid now comes from multilateral sources — the World Bank and the International Development Agency; and increasingly all these countries receive loans from the European Economic Community, while several are major recipients of aid from Scandinavian countries. Aid from Eastern countries is also increasing, although in actual cash terms it remains relatively small.

The main exception to the general pattern is booming Nigeria, which during the 1970s actually became a modest aid donor to some of its neighbors.

Checked Relations

Of the total flow of finance into Africa in that year, Western nations accounted for 73.6 percent, OPEC countries for 21.6 percent and Communist countries for only 4.8 percent. This ratio varies from country to country and region but it can be taken as a general guide to the overall pattern.

Aid to Ecowas countries varies substantially from member to member. For example, in 1976 Benin was in receipt of \$68 million in capital aid from France and \$40 million from the European Development Fund (EDF); the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) came third with \$25 million and West Germany fourth with \$8.7 million.

Guinea, which has had checkered relations with its former colonial power, France, and with the West generally, faced total foreign debts in 1976 of \$929 million. However, it is now receiving aid from a variety of sources that include the World Bank (which resumed making loans to Guinea in 1975) and most Arab oil-producing states. Among its other creditors are the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Romania, China, West Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Trading Partners

When Nigeria held its first international trade fair in Lagos during November-December 1977, the four countries with the largest number of exhibits were Britain with 78 exhibitors, France with 65, West Germany with 36 and the United States with 34; this could be taken as a guide to their present standing as trading partners.

The Soviets are increasing their activities. Their influence has grown in Nigeria ever since the civil war, and they are responsible for the huge steel complex under construction at Ajakuta.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in its OECD Review for 1977 gives the total net flow of resources to the various countries of Ecowas for 1976. The figures are instructive both as to the degree of dependence and the importance attached to each country by the main Western sources of capital and other assistance — whether by individual countries or the multilateral agencies.

Country	Net Inflow (\$ million)
Benin	50.07
Cape Verde Islands	13.66
Gambia	9.41
Ghana	67.12
Guinea	1.91
Guinea-Bissau	18.69
Ivory Coast	384.51
Liberia	331.29
Mali	89.33
Mauritania	39.57
Niger	163.52
Nigeria	112.03
Senegal	161.29
Sierra Leone	23.04
Togo	72.70
Upper Volta	84.56

The countries that attract the most aid — the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger and Senegal — are all well ahead of the rest. Nigeria experienced a new outflow of resources mainly because of its loans to the International Monetary Fund, putting the nation in a different category from the other states in the region.

Currently, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) anticipates that there will be a modest increase in aid and capital investment coming into Africa.

In 1974, average per capita income for Africa stood at only \$148; half the countries of the continent are among the poorest in the world. The Lome Convention classifies 34 of them as least developed while in many countries there is a further disparity between the extremes of the population. In 10 countries with average per capita income of \$145, the poorest 40 percent of the people earn only \$50 a year and in another 10 countries with average

incomes of \$275, the poorest 40 percent receive only \$80.

In 1975, aid to Africa from the countries in the DAC (the Development Aid Committee of the OECD, made up of the largest industrialized countries) totaled a record 1.02 percent of their GNP. However, a majority of the increased resources were private investment or bank and Eurocurrency loans. This seems to be a growing pattern, at least for countries like Niger that possess resources much in demand in the West, such as uranium. Official aid fell to only 0.33 percent in 1976 and OECD forecasts suggest it will have gone up to merely 0.40 percent by 1980.

But unlike the situation during the great drought of 1973, the eight countries in and around the Sahara desert now have close working relations with major Western countries and Arab and international aid agencies, through the unique Sahel Club. They have won a long-term commitment for extensive assistance to help them meet the basic human needs of their peoples, and

notably to achieve food self-sufficiency by the year 2000.

"This new type of cooperation may become a model for North-South relations for other parts of the world," says Aly Cisse, secretary-general of the 8-nation Drought Control Committee.

The 27 million Sahelians from some 46 ethnic groups living in the eight Sahel countries — Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta — are among the poorest peoples in the world. Malaria, measles, meningitis, tuberculosis, river blindness, sleeping sickness, schistosomiasis and malnutrition are widespread, reducing average life expectancy to under 40

and making infant mortality rates among the world's highest — some 200 per 1,000.

In the years leading up to the 1973 drought, the fragile ecological balance that Sahelians had managed to maintain over the centuries throughout the 5.3 million square kilometer area progressively broke down. Vaccination and well-digging programs, financed by foreign aid, led to a rapid increase in the animal population and disastrous overgrazing, followed by extensive soil erosion. The introduction of cash crops for export, the reduction of fallow periods, the deforestation that resulted from using trees as both animal feed and a source of firewood and the increasing pres-

ures of population contributed to a situation where a major drought could only wreak disaster.

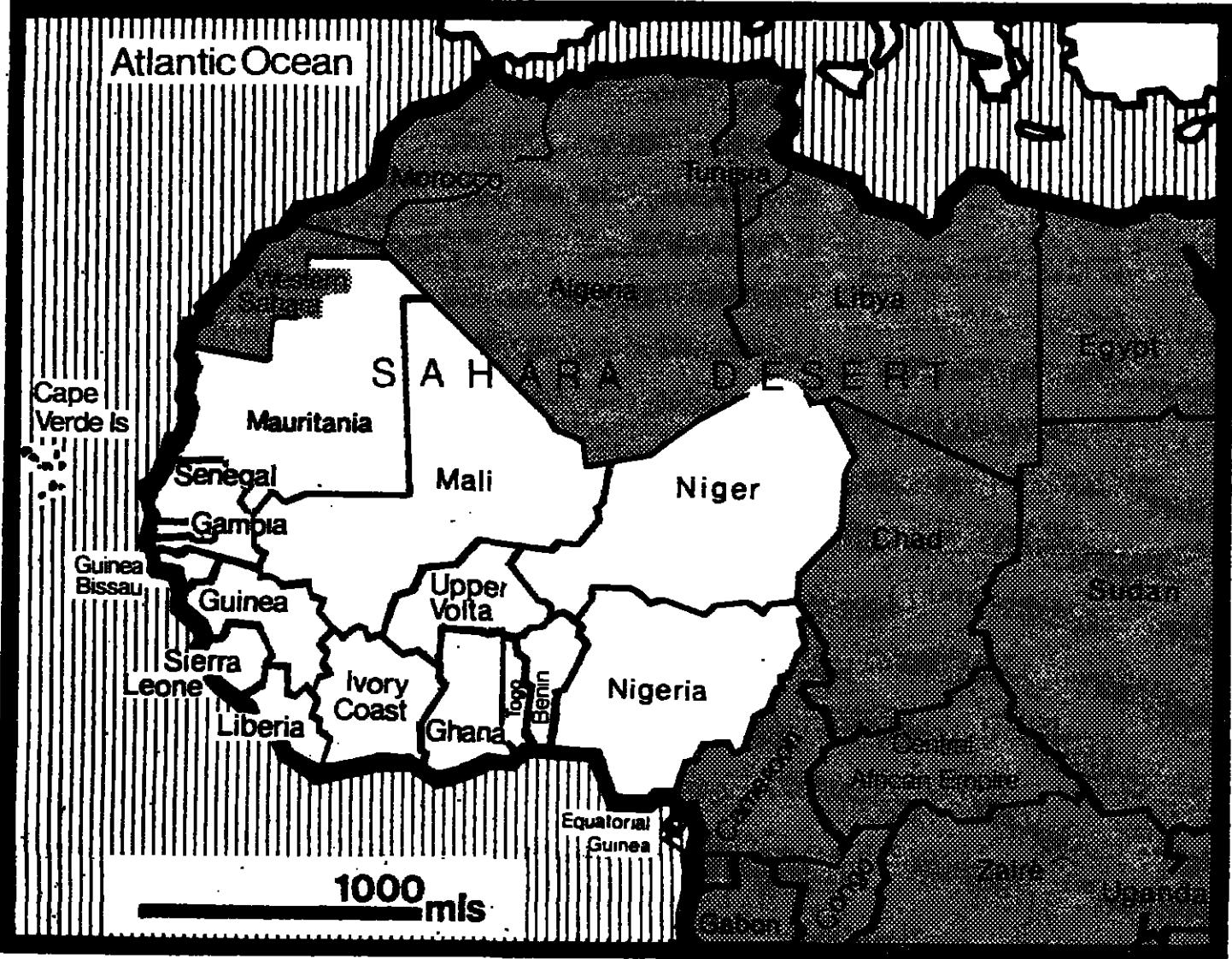
By the end of the 1973 drought some 100,000 Sahelians had died of hunger or thirst and 40 percent of the animal population had perished.

Eight Countries

In September 1973 the eight countries set up the Inter-State Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), with a small secretariat based here. During 1974 and 1975, the international response to the Sahel tragedy revealed glaring inefficiencies and lack of coordination on both Sahelian and donor sides. Clearly, nei-

ther group of countries was geared to identify, let alone solve, the underlying long-term problems of the area. Attempts to coordinate aid through a UN Sahelian office did not work out, and in 1974, the French and U.S. governments privately requested Maurice Williams, deputy administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, to explore the idea of a "donor's club" to work with the CILSS. Mr. Williams, who became chairman of the OECD Development Assistance Committee in mid-1974, sounded out the Sahelian countries, which reacted with deep suspicion at the idea of having to face a "united front" of donors.

(Continued on Page 2)



'The Great Hope of the Sahel Is the Rural People'

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta (IHT) — A new emergency has been declared in the Sahel countries following late and uneven rains last year and extensive destruction of food crops by rodents and insects.

But unlike the situation during the great drought of 1973, the eight countries in and around the Sahara desert now have close working relations with major Western countries and Arab and international aid agencies, through the unique Sahel Club. They have won a long-term commitment for extensive assistance to help them meet the basic human needs of their peoples, and

notably to achieve food self-sufficiency by the year 2000.

"This new type of cooperation may become a model for North-South relations for other parts of the world," says Aly Cisse, secretary-general of the 8-nation Drought Control Committee.

The 27 million Sahelians from some 46 ethnic groups living in the eight Sahel countries — Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta — are among the poorest peoples in the world. Malaria, measles, meningitis, tuberculosis, river blindness, sleeping sickness, schistosomiasis and malnutrition are widespread, reducing average life expectancy to under 40

and making infant mortality rates among the world's highest — some 200 per 1,000.

In the years leading up to the 1973 drought, the fragile ecological balance that Sahelians had managed to maintain over the centuries throughout the 5.3 million square kilometer area progressively broke down. Vaccination and well-digging programs, financed by foreign aid, led to a rapid increase in the animal population and disastrous overgrazing, followed by extensive soil erosion. The introduction of cash crops for export, the reduction of fallow periods, the deforestation that resulted from using trees as both animal feed and a source of firewood and the increasing pres-

ures of population contributed to a situation where a major drought could only wreak disaster.

By the end of the 1973 drought some 100,000 Sahelians had died of hunger or thirst and 40 percent of the animal population had perished.

Eight Countries

In September 1973 the eight countries set up the Inter-State Permanent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), with a small secretariat based here. During 1974 and 1975, the international response to the Sahel tragedy revealed glaring inefficiencies and lack of coordination on both Sahelian and donor sides. Clearly, nei-

ther group of countries was geared to identify, let alone solve, the underlying long-term problems of the area. Attempts to coordinate aid through a UN Sahelian office did not work out, and in 1974, the French and U.S. governments privately requested Maurice Williams, deputy administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, to explore the idea of a "donor's club" to work with the CILSS. Mr. Williams, who became chairman of the OECD Development Assistance Committee in mid-1974, sounded out the Sahelian countries, which reacted with deep suspicion at the idea of having to face a "united front" of donors.

(Continued on Page 2)

Nigerian Oil: The Driving Force for Ecowas Nations

LONDON (IHT) — For the balance of the century oil will dominate world energy, and in this respect the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) is fortunate to count Nigeria among its members. Depending on fluctuations in production, it ranks from 7th to 9th among the world's oil exporting countries and is especially important as a source of oil for Europe and North America because of the short haul.

Nigerian oil power is the economic driving force that could give Ecowas its punch and provide oil-related spin-offs for the community as a whole.

Apart from Nigeria, there are only traces of oil elsewhere in the region: a few modest finds and some hopeful possibilities. The search is intensifying, particularly along the West African coast. It is now reckoned that 45 percent of all future oil discoveries in the world will be offshore, and a considerable proportion of these may well lie off Africa.

Nigeria's new world prominence — increasingly as spokesman for black Africa on many issues — and its ability to stand up to major powers are a direct result of oil power. As Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, pointed out when he visited Lagos in 1977: "The United States spent \$5 billion last year (1976) for oil imports from Nigeria but exported only \$700 million worth of goods." Oil indeed accounts for 90 percent of Nigeria's foreign earnings and it is oil wealth that has enabled Nigeria to embark upon a huge development plan as well as become a modest aid donor to certain of its neighbors.

Nigerian oil exploration and production is confined to the delta

area and the offshore. Since early 1976 production has averaged 2 million barrels per day (bpd). A National Oil Corp. was established in 1971 and in 1974 increased its (state) share in the major foreign companies to 55 percent. These are Sefrap, Shell-BP, Agip-Phillips, Gulf, Mobil and Texaco.

When Nigeria launched its mammoth Third Plan in 1975 the country had based the plan on an annual oil revenue expectation of 4.8 billion naira (\$7.6 billion), but this fell in 1976-77 to only 3.6 billion naira (\$5.7 billion) with the result that expenditure has had to be revised downward. Most experts see this as only a temporary setback due to the world oil glut. Proven Nigerian reserves at present stand at 2.7 billion tons so that at a rate of extraction of 2 million bpd the oil should last for 30 to 40 years. The great bulk of it is exported and the United States is now by far Nigeria's largest customer.

Problems

If oil has provided Nigeria with many opportunities, it has also provoked some problems. Nigeria's export earnings were heavily cut when Britain's North Sea oil came on stream — Britain had previously taken 10 percent of its oil from Nigeria — with the result that this year's production of crude is down by a third and the government has been forced to cut expenditure by 10 percent. Nigeria should have no trouble finding new markets once the recession ends, however.

In addition, Nigeria is currently losing about \$300,000 a day on its oil reserves because of the drop in the value of the dollar. These losses could come to more than \$109.5 million in a full year.

Despite such setbacks, work is continuing on long-term plans for the development and exploitation of the nation's petroleum resources. At the end of November 1977 Nigeria announced that an agreement had been reached with five foreign oil companies for the construction of a large liquefied natural gas plant to produce gas for export. The plant will cost between \$4.5 and \$4.9 billion; if the development goes according to schedule, Nigeria will be shipping its first gas to the



Workers on an oil rig in eastern Nigeria.

United States and Western Europe by the beginning of the 1980s. In the consortium that has been formed, the Nigerian government will hold a 60-percent stake through the state oil corporation, Shell and BP will take 10 percent each, Phillips and Agip 7.5 percent each and Elf 5 percent.

At the outset gas throughput will be between 300 million and 600 million cubic feet a day; eventually, when full capacity has been reached, the project will require a

Ecogas Moves Gradually Toward Economic Unity

By Alan Rake

LAGOS, Nigeria (IHT) — The Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) is by far the most advanced form of West African cooperation so far devised. For the first time it brings together French, English and Portuguese-speaking states. Its aim is eventual economic integration, and its first target is an economic common market within 15 years.

The vision of African unity goes back to the days of Kwame Nkrumah. Ghana was the first British Commonwealth country to become independent, in 1957, and Mr. Nkrumah as its first leader was the leading apostle of Pan-Africanism.

Mr. Nkrumah wanted African unity with complete political and economic integration, on a continentwide basis, embracing all independent states. He was a visionary in a desperate hurry to achieve his goals, hoping to emerge as the ultimate leader of any continental union. He was also an impassioned publicist who sold the idea of Pan-Africanism to a whole generation of young Africans, coming of age after independence.

But Mr. Nkrumah was up against the hard realities of colonial history. West Africa alone, which now has a population of 125 million, was divided into hundreds of tribes, speaking different tongues. It was split rigidly into its English, French and Portuguese colonial blocs, each with better contacts and communications with the metropolitan states than with their next-

door African neighbors. The foreign universities that educated several generations of African elite reinforced respect for different cultures, attitudes and traditions.

Even in West Africa, Mr. Nkrumah found that his fellow heads of state were not ready for political or economic integration. The French-speaking states were highly suspicious of English-speaking Mr. Nkrumah's motives and interested only in unity among themselves. The Conseil de l'Entente, an exclusively French-speaking group, was formed by the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey in May 1959.

Former President William Tubman of Liberia, head of West Africa's longest established independent state, was also against Mr. Nkrumah's idea of political union and wanted instead a loose association in a "community of independent African states."

Rival Blocs

The different ideas on the form that unity should take were so varied that the African states finally split themselves into rival blocs with the moderates following Mr. Tubman into the Monrovia group and a minority of radical states following Mr. Nkrumah into the Casablanca group.

Mr. Nkrumah had meanwhile formed the ill-fated Ghana-Guinea-Mali union which, though supported vocally by its three socialist presidents, actually existed only on paper, with no practical consequences whatsoever.

Moderates and radicals finally dropped their cudgels and came together under Emperor Haile Selassie's diplomacy to form in May 1963 the group known today as the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Other groups were officially wound up, and the Monrovia and Casablanca camps were finally disbanded.

But the French-speaking states continued to maintain their Afro-Malagasy group which, after many changes, emerged as the African and Malagasy Common Organization (OMCA) in May 1965. This French-speaking group exists today, as does the wholly West African Conseil de l'Entente, the longest-standing of the French-speaking political and economic associations in Africa. It aims to promote economic development in the region and guarantee outside investment.

Internal Problems

But English-speaking West Africa was in full, ready-to-explode grand plans for political unity and too preoccupied with internal problems. Military coups in Nigeria and Ghana, followed by the Nigerian civil war from 1967-70, effectively quashed all ideas of unity.

President Tubman first called for West African unity in 1964. An agreement in principle was signed between Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone in February 1965, but this came to nothing. The Economic Community for Africa (under UN and OAU auspices) then tried for economic unity. In April 1968, a protocol establishing the West African Regional Group (WAROG) was signed by heads of state, but none of the subsidiary organizations met and the idea died.

It was not until Nigeria emerged from the civil war, with an economy burgeoning with newly exploited oil, that things began to happen. Gen. Yakubu Gowon was the victorious commander. He was acutely conscious of Nigeria's growing strength and the major part it could play in West Africa. Although West African leaders were cynical about any new move, Gen. Gowon did find a sympathetic listener in Gen. Erenne Gnassingbe Eyadema of the tiny, French-speaking state of Togo. The two men met in April 1972, relaunched the unity plan and from July to August 1973 toured 12 countries soliciting support for their plan.

Finally the treaty for an Economic Community of West African States was signed on May 28, 1975, by 15 West African countries, covering the entire area formed by the West African "bulge," from Mauritania to Nigeria. Even Senegal and some smaller French-speaking states, which had been afraid of

(Continued on Page 7)

Real Possibilities

Niger, however, has real possibilities. A geological fault that runs from the northeast to the southwest in Niger and across the border into the northwest of Nigeria could be an oil basin for both countries. Already various traces of oil have been found. Last April the French oil company Elf-Aquitaine started negotiations with the Niger government for licenses to search for oil. The search is likely to be conducted in both the north of this huge coun-

(Continued on Page 6)

The Sahel Region: 'The Great Hope Is the Rural People'

(Continued from Page 1)

But at a CILSS heads-of-state meeting in Mauritania in December 1975, Mr. Williams privately made clear that aid might start tapering off in the absence of some new arrangement.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal managed to win the approval of Sahelian heads of state for a body to bring together CILSS countries, Western donor countries and international agencies, and offered to host a constituent meeting in Dakar in March 1976. With ministers from most major Western countries present, the Club du Sahel was set up.

Fifteen months later, a second ministerial meeting of the club in Ottawa adopted a "first generation program" of 589 projects for 1977-82, costing over \$3 billion.

Innovation

The program is a major innovation in aid planning, based on a multiple approach. Nine teams, led by Sahelians and including U.S., European, Sahelian and international agency experts, worked out "sector" programs for rainfed and irrigated crops, livestock and fisheries. They studied five problem areas common to each sector — human resources; ecology; marketing; pricing and storage; technology; and transport. The work of the nine teams was merged into a coherent whole by a "synthesis" group, although the final list of projects is unbalanced both by sector and country — reflecting the very limited planning capacity of Sahel governments.

It is hoped that the newly established Sahel Research Institute in Bamako, Mali, the regional Meteorological Center in Niamey, Niger, and the Senegal River Basin Organization's sophisticated documentation unit in St. Louis, Senegal, will provide increasing backup to national planners.

Pest Control

Team meetings are continuing and sector programs are now starting to attract financing and technical assistance commitments from donors. Recently, the first \$70 million phase of a 20-year regional crop protection project was adopted, with the emphasis on biological, as opposed to chemical, pest control.



Marion Rondot, a community development officer, discusses cropping plans with village women in Gorom Gorom, Upper Volta.

With population estimated to double between 1975 and 2000, regional food self-sufficiency, even assuming a very modest increase in nutritional levels, will mean doubling production of maize, millet, sorghum, meat and fish. Replacing imports by local output will mean a fivefold increase in rice production and expansion of wheat production from near zero to 500,000 tons and sugar cane production from 270,000 to 4.7 million tons. Sahel countries will also want to expand

production of their main export crops, cotton and groundnuts, to meet import bills.

In fact, the Sahel has both land and water resources to meet far higher targets, even though droughts will continue to recur at intervals. Recent surveys point to about 12 million hectares of good soil, and water resources totaling 150 billion cubic meters a year in the main international river basins: the Senegal, Niger, Gambia, Casamance, Chari-Logone and

Volta. Further water resources are underground, although too deep for extensive exploitation at economic rates with present technology.

Full regulation of the river basins would mean that 4 million hectares of land could be irrigated. Projects at present envisaged by the various river basin organizations would result in an irrigation potential for 800,000 hectares. But, apart from the Senegal river basin, several years of study (now being financed

by the United Nations) and negotiations between riparian countries are needed before projects can be submitted to international financing.

The Sahel Club has adopted the target of 500,000 hectares of irrigated land by the year 2000, with another 100,000 hectares under controlled flooding for rice production. With only 80,000 hectares fully irrigated at present, this implies a development rate several times higher than the annual 5,000-hectare rate achieved in recent years.

Target

But even if this goal is reached, 75 to 80 percent of total crops must still come from dryland agriculture in the year 2000, and target production levels mean the widespread adoption of fast-maturing drought-resistant strains of cereals, more productive farming methods, use of fertilizers, plus an additional 100,000 hectares being added to areas at present under cultivation.

Targets for meat production (which also involve maintaining exports at pre-1973 levels) imply doubling the herd size and increasing yields by 50 percent. But in order not to overstrain the ecological capacity of the Sahel, this will mean "sedentarizing" most nomadic cattle farmers, developing mixed farming, introducing large-scale animal feed production, changing laws on access to pastures and water points and building up the very inadequate animal health services in each country.

But how far nomadic cattle farmers should or will consent to be settled is still a highly controversial issue.

Changes in agricultural production methods will have to be accompanied by a complete overhaul of present marketing and pricing systems (which at present favor urban consumers over farmers), implying tricky political decisions in each country. Furthermore, regional self-sufficiency can only be attained by developing intra-Saharan trade, i.e., persuading countries with surpluses to sell them inside the area, instead of on the world market. And such trade further implies a massive improvement in transport links between countries.

Erosion

Agricultural change is also very dependent on how far erosion can be controlled and sparse rainfall retained in the soil. With firewood consumption now topping 26 million cubic meters a year, in the absence of any other cheap source of

energy for cooking and heating, the 1972-82 reforestation projects for 110,000 hectares of industrial, rural and urban plantations will only serve to reduce the rate at which forest cover is being destroyed.

While Sahel Club projects will gradually improve health services, village water supplies, transport and communications, the sweeping agricultural reform implied in its long-term strategy depends on how far Sahelians at every level are able and willing to change their way of doing things. It will also depend on how far new technologies can be worked out to meet the special conditions and constraints of the area, and on whether Sahelian educa-

tional systems can be reformed to produce the broad range of skills needed.

Only 10 percent of the widely dispersed Sahelian population is literate. Eighty percent are farmers or herders, but only one in 10 farmers uses modern methods, or even employs animal traction. And farmers are wary of new methods just "imposed" upon them by outsiders. They are, however, receptive to another approach.

"Farmers are interested in actively participating in projects to test new techniques, equipment and strains," says Pierre Rondot, a member of the team of agronomists and social workers from the private

French organization, the Centre International de Développement des Recherches, which will be drawing up the agricultural plan for north Upper Volta. His wife, Marion, a community development officer, adds that women are increasingly interested in cultivating their own "joint" fields and are anxious to learn about health and nutrition.

Gabrielle von Bröckhoff, the European Economic Community representative in Ouagadougou, says "the great hope of the Sahel is the rural people, and their extraordinary endurance. We must listen to them, and build on their traditions."

Harnessing the Senegal River

ST. LOUIS, Senegal (IHT) — Every year, some 25 billion cubic meters of water forming the Senegal river flow through the water-starved Sahelian areas — the sub-Saharan region blighted by the 1973 drought — and empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

Now — after nearly 20 years of study — plans to harness this water for agricultural and industrial development in this vast drainage basin without water may get going soon.

The 1,800-kilometer Senegal river has its source in Guinea (where the irregular rainfall in the Fouta Djallon mountains provides most of the runoff), crosses western Mali, then runs east to west for 800 kilometers, serving as a frontier between Senegal and Mauritania.

Virtually dry for eight months a year, between July and October the river floods a 15-to-25 kilometer wide strip the length of the 500-kilometer valley between Bakel in east Senegal and Dagana, 150 kilometers upriver from St. Louis. Downstream from Dagana, the delta area comprises a flat stretch of saline and sandy soils. During the dry season, seawater intrudes some 300 kilometers upriver, making irrigation impossible.

The Senegal River Basin Development Organization (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal — OMVS) based in Dakar, Senegal, was set up in 1972 by Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, to succeed a previous body set up in 1963 that had included Guinea. In collaboration with UN, World Bank, U.S., Canadian, French and West German experts, OMVS is now finalizing a \$500-million plan to build two dams, introduce irri-

gated agriculture and redevelop the river's navigability, badly deteriorated since the 1930s when the French installed railways in the area.

A tour to Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia this March by the heads of state of OMVS nations yielded pledges totaling \$225 million. Added to the \$179 million committed by France, West Germany, Iran, the African Development Bank and the European Development Fund, this brings total commitments to \$404 million.

The U.S. Ambassador to Senegal, Herman Cohen, hopes that the United States can pledge \$50 million, even though the project may not entirely fit the "basic human needs" criterion now applied by Congress to appropriations for aid. But OMVS officials claim that Arab countries may pledge further sums if no further Western commitments emerge at a donors' meeting to be convened later this year to review a consultant's evaluation of the plan.

The plan provides for two dams, one at Diama near St. Louis that would prevent the entry of seawater, the other at Manantali in southwest Mali that would harness 10 million cubic meters; regulate the water level downstream (ending the annual flood), as well as produce 100 megawatts of electric power to develop the iron ore and bauxite mining industries in Mali. The river's navigability would be restored by dredging channels, and 10 river ports would be rehabilitated between Kayes in Mali and Senegal's St. Louis — thus giving landlocked Mali a badly needed year-long outlet to the sea. Under these plans, the river's annual merchandise traffic could rise from the

present 10,000 tons (carried in very small craft) to up to a possible three million tons by the year 2000.

But there are problems. First, French experts argue that the Diama project (which they have studied) must get priority. German experts, who have worked on the Manantali project, say this dam is all that is needed to develop the river basin, adding that the delta area is virtually depopulated. OMVS insists both must be built and that the entire system become operational by 1985.

Second, the projects may harm the region's ecology. Douglas Hudgins, leader of a 35-person team of consultants from Gamble, Fleming, Cordery and Carpenter of Harrisburg, Pa., which is doing an environmental impact study for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), warns that the projects might cause an increase in some disease vectors (e.g., for malaria, schistosomiasis and sleeping sickness), leaching of fertilizers and pesticides into the river and water logging of the soil. But positive effects could include a raising of the water-table level, a reduction of soil salinity in the delta area and improvement of water supplies for reforestation programs.

Energy is another constraint on developing irrigated agriculture, although the solar energy pumping system, serving a 200-hectare area recently installed under a joint project of U.S. AID and the French Aid and Cooperation Fund may point the way to powering water pumps throughout the area. U.S. and French aid organizations are studying the whole range of alternative energy sources.

Ambitious industrialization plans along the river may be held back by the present highly inadequate communications and transport systems, as well as by shortages of skilled personnel and capital.

But the biggest problem is how far the million or so inhabitants living along the Senegal river will agree to revolutionize land tenure patterns, farming methods, cattle-raising practices and abandon ecologically harmful traditions such as using tree foliage for animal feed, burning wood for cooking and heating, and periodic digging of water holes and insufficient rotation of crops.

At present the rural population practices nomadic cattle raising and "seasonal" agriculture, developing crops of sorghum, millet, rice (a local cereal) and some vegetables from land flooded by the river. In a 15-year transition — there is talk of reducing it to five — an "artificial flood" will be released from the Manantali dam so that current practices can continue, while rural workers are trained to practice irrigated farming, to grow rice, maize, fruit, vegetables, sugar cane, feed crops and "sedentarized" animals.

Efforts by the World Bank and other donors to develop large, highly mechanized "polder" perimeters (tracts of arable land) on the river's edge in Senegal and Mauritania have proved a costly disappointment. The wage-earning, heavily indebted rural workers became alienated, OMVS officials claim, adding that the bank was far more concerned with "cost per ton" than "cost per rehabilitated peasant."

Small village-based perimeters with simple technology are the answer, the officials add. Their development costs at \$600 per hectare are 10 times less than those of large perimeters, and productivity levels and rural worker commitment are far greater, they point out.

But although the 100-odd small perimeters (mainly in Senegal) developed so far are attracting increasing interest — and foreign aid — it is highly doubtful whether the potential areas for irrigated agriculture resulting from the two dams (325,000 hectares from Manantali, 40,000 from Diama) will be developed even at the modest 5,000 hectare-a-year rate set by OMVS, due mainly to very slow progress in Mauritania and Mali.

Future tensions may also arise between the three states over whether the electricity-generating capacity of the Manantali dam should be expanded to meet ambitious plans by Mali for large-scale working of iron ore and bauxite deposits in the area and for the development of related industries. Under present plans, power production would have to be reduced in drought years to allow an adequate volume of water to flow downstream, which could also cause problems.

— V.W.L.

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The Need to Push Food Production for Home Use, Exports

KANO, Nigeria (IHT) — Where Africa was once an exporter of foodstuffs to the world, the situation in the nearly two decades since independence has been reversed. Today Africa is a net importer of food.

Despite the continent's vast natural resources, with abundant land, much of it good farming land with regular rainfall, and no shortage of labor, many areas of Africa have become increasingly dependent on food aid. The countryside has proved unable to feed the rapidly growing towns. Nutritional standards are falling.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has reported that "agricultural output per head remained virtually unchanged between 1960 and 1970." It puts the average rate of growth at only 2.5 percent between 1970 and 1975. However, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says the figure is even lower, at only 1 percent. As Africa's average population growth

is 2.9 percent, it can be seen that the continent is gradually falling behind in its efforts to feed itself.

West Africa's agricultural growth rate is put at only 1.9 percent by the ECA, which classifies it as one of the worst performing regions in the continent as a whole. Again it is a figure that significantly fails to keep up with a population growth of 2.7 percent. In its Survey of Economic Conditions for Africa in 1976-77, the ECA says that the only significant agricultural progress made in West Africa in the 1970s was in Gambia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Liberia.

According to the FAO, total agricultural production is less now in Togo, Mauritania and Mali than it was 18 years ago at the time of independence. When population growth is taken into account and production per head considered, the situation is far worse. The FAO finds that every West African country except the Ivory Coast and Si-

ra Leone is producing less now than at the time of independence.

Starting with a production index of 100 in 1961-65, Nigeria and Ghana are now down to 81, Guinea to 89, most of the Sahelian (sub-Saharan) countries to less than 90, while Togo is as low as 62. These figures have already made allowance for the comparatively good weather conditions of 1975-76.

The FAO comments, "Africa remains a problem. Despite improved results in 1976, when only five out of its 47 countries failed to increase production... this region (West Africa) continues to lag far behind the others."

African agriculture got off on the wrong foot after independence for a variety of reasons. In colonial times the continent had been treated as a producer of raw materials and cash crops, such as cotton, coffee, cocoa and tea, needed in the metropolitan capitals. Africans were never trained in modern farming techniques and were left to feed

themselves by traditional methods.

After independence, African leaders seized on industrialization as the quick road to riches. They did not encourage agriculture, thinking that it would condemn their people forever to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

A decade passed, and more realistic attitudes prevailed, but Africa was then faced with years of sub-normal rainfall culminating in the drought that decimated the Sahelian countries and seriously affected many neighboring states. Drought recurred in Gambia and in many parts of the Sahel in the last two years. The region is now waiting for the rains that are due.

As the cities grew and population growth rates advanced with improved medical science, Africa found it increasingly difficult to feed its growing urban populations. Young Africans scorned the monotonous subsistence existence of their fathers and deserted the countryside for the bright lights of the cities. The old folk who were left behind did not have the capital, the know-how, or the incentive to improve production enough to feed the cities.

Low Protein

Food production fell. West African farmers turned more to the easily grown starchy root crops like cassava, yams and tubers that provide a high-calorie, low-protein diet. Nutritional standards are falling. The World Food Conference of 1974 revealed that 25 percent of Africans had insufficient protein intake — a situation unmatched on any other continent.

Poor production meant that between 1968 and 1974 African food imports increased by 37 percent in volume and 229 percent in value. In addition, Africa is eating more of the traditional foodstuffs it once exported. In West Africa this is true of bananas, groundnuts, palm oil and products, cocoa and sugar.

Nigeria, which was once the biggest continental exporter of vegetable oils, is now finding it difficult to produce enough to feed itself. Palm oil production has been declining since the early 1960s. The small growers who once produced the bulk of the crop have been given little cash incentive, until the last few years, and have let their farms go back to bush. Meanwhile, consumption of red oil, produced by the first pressing of the palm nuts, has risen so that the whole crop is now used locally. As a result, palm oil exports, which totaled 143,000 tons in 1968, have stopped altogether since the civil war. Palm kernel exports have followed a similar pattern.

Groundnut production has also declined from levels of nearly a million tons in the mid-1960s to negligible amounts, with exports ceasing in 1974. The Nigerian government has since officially banned the exportation of groundnuts because there is insufficient production to keep even Nigeria's own oil mills running at capacity.

Rice

West Africans are developing a healthy appetite for rice, but there is a deficiency in this crop that can be so easily grown under irrigation. However, many governments, notably Liberia, Ghana and Sierra Leone, have started a concerted drive to grow more rice with assistance from the Chinese. Production has increased 20 percent since the mid-1960s to 7.7 million tons in 1972. Rice imports, which increased until they reached a million metric tons in 1974, are now on the decline.

Sugar is another crop in growing demand. West Africa is a net importer, mainly from East Africa and Mauritius, but ambitious plans in Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and smaller programs in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Benin should eventually make an impact.

Africa's production record has been, somewhat brighter in cash crops that are destined almost entirely for an export market.

West Africa's most valuable crops are coffee and cocoa.

Cocoa production in the region has been static since the 1960s. Ghana once produced well over 40 percent of the total, but its produc-

tion has been in decline since reaching a peak of 500,000 metric tons in 1965. Failure to replace old trees and give the cocoa crop the attention it needs has been a major cause of the economic weakness of the Ghanaian economy.

On the whole, West Africa is able to maintain the supply of its principle cash crops, except in the case of cotton. The poorer Sahelian states, which are the main growers, face the perennial problem of giving sufficient incentive to the labor

force to do the monotonous work of picking the crop.

Other cash crops are highly responsive to increased farm prices. There has been concrete evidence in recent years that the English-speaking governments have at last recognized that the farmers must be encouraged if agriculture is to survive. Better prices for farmers in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and elsewhere have halted the decline of most cash crops and have encour-

aged the rise in production of rice and sugar.

But stimulating food production is a far more complex process. Price incentives are almost impossible to apply, and the small-scale, local farmer will respond only to real price levels prevailing in local markets. Changing the underlying structure of African agriculture involves the whole development process.

African governments are paying more lip service to giving priority

to rural development and agriculture; but, apart from a few countries, they have not yet decided to switch government revenue into extension services, research, food storage, better transport, marketing and producer prices. All of this implies restraining the living standards in the cities while the rural areas are allowed to catch up — and agricultural transformation is an agonizingly slow process with little to show for itself as one government succeeds another. — A.R.

Malnutrition the Key Health Problem

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT) — At a tropical medicine symposium here last spring, representatives from a pharmaceutical firm doing research on tropical diseases scolded developed countries for their lack of interest in the medical problems of the Third World and asked that more money be spent on Third World health programs.

Toward the end of the conference, the two West Africans there made another point: If the developed countries were really interested in solving the medical problems of the Third World, they should adopt the economic policies that would allow Third World nations to develop.

"The health problems of the region are not isolated health problems," said Marc Gentilini, a professor of tropical medicine at the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière in Paris. "They are more economic problems and even more political problems. For example, if the political choice is made to develop the rural areas, the effect on health will be tremendous."

Although not everyone agrees that overall development should take precedence over specific health programs, nearly everyone does admit that the interrelationship between the two is complex.

The health problems undoubtedly impede development. Dr. Cheick Sow, of the Organisation de Coordination et de Coopération pour la Lutte contre les Grandes Endémies, in Bobo Dioulasso, Upper Volta, said: "Malaria and intestinal parasites affect nearly the entire population, resulting in a lowering of productivity. Malaria is a particularly striking example because it is during the rainy season, when the fields require the most manpower

and work, that the mosquito populations are greatest and malaria is most easily transmitted."

Another disease, onchocerciasis or river blindness, led to the abandonment of fertile valleys in Upper Volta, he added. This disease is now the object of an extensive control program.

Preventable

But nearly all the most severe tropical diseases can be either prevented, cured or at least controlled — even though the methods might be cumbersome — if the money, manpower and infrastructure could be found.

By far the most important health problem in the region as a whole is undernutrition, mainly in the Sahel region below the Sahara, and malnutrition throughout West Africa. While this is chiefly a development problem, it is aggravated by the specific diseases of the region, in particular the intestinal parasites, which consume an estimated 15 percent of an already inadequate food supply.

"In Upper Volta," said Dr. Gentilini, "it is estimated that of 100 tons of rice, 15 are lost to rodents and 15 to intestinal parasites."

Someone with fever, too, burns more calories than someone with a normal body temperature. And the infant mortality, estimated at 50 percent before the age of five in many regions, represents a tremendous use of calories by children who ultimately do not survive.

While disease aggravates an already precarious food supply, the malnutrition aggravates the diseases, making ordinarily innocent infectious diseases deadly.

One such example is measles. Considered so benign in many European countries that the vaccine is

not widely used, it is one of the chief causes of infant mortality in West Africa. The disease could theoretically be fought in one of two ways, either by improving overall nutrition or by vaccinating. According to Dr. Ralph Henderson, program manager of the Expanded Program on Immunization of the World Health Organization, immunization is easier.

Immunization

"Immunization requires the least effort in the way of behavioral modification. Changing nutrition is much more difficult — interfering with eating habits is intruding on an intimate value system," he said.

But vaccination programs need infrastructure, which in the case of measles vaccine means not only roads and communications but also refrigerators. Measles vaccine is particularly fragile and requires a tight cold-chain from the minute the vaccine is made to the minute it enters the child's arm.

"We've had instances," said Dr. Henderson, "where the health team had been extremely careful about keeping the freeze-dried vaccine cold but diluted it at the last minute with warm water, totally ruining the vaccine and causing epidemics of measles in vaccinated children."

Such fiascos — particularly with a disease like measles, which is extremely visible — destroy the credibility of vaccination programs in West Africa, as they would elsewhere.

There is also the question of when to vaccinate. Children are protected as long as they are breast-fed, and immunization will not take until breast-feeding stops.

One participant in a symposium on vaccination said that in Abidjan

it was discovered that as long as families are crowded together, it is almost impossible to vaccinate effectively. Infants are exposed to the virus nearly as soon as they are weaned, he said, starting to catch the disease at six months. By the age of one year, almost all have had the disease. As families begin to acquire larger living quarters, newly weaned infants are less exposed to the measles virus and there is an interval in which vaccination can be carried out.

'Living Space'

"The solution to the measles vaccination problem," he concluded, "is more living space."

The situation is further complicated by the fact that development is not an unmitigated blessing as far as health is concerned. Bottle-feeding, which seems to go along with urbanization, is thought to have greatly increased infant mortality. And irrigation systems built with the ultimate aim of providing more food may prove excellent breeding grounds for disease-causing parasites as well as for malaria mosquitoes.

But some progress has been made. The World Health Organization's campaign to eliminate smallpox has succeeded even though its malaria control has failed — the former considered by many to be one of the easiest health problems to solve and the latter the most difficult. In addition, Dr. Collette Emmou, director of the Institute of Public Hygiene in Abidjan, says that there is progress against yellow fever; and that the projects of many countries to provide potable water of adequate quality and quantity have greatly reduced the incidence of water-borne diseases.

Ivory Coast: New Farming Strategies

BOUAKE, Ivory Coast (IHT) — Located about 500 kilometers inland, in the heart of the vast savanna, this country's second largest town symbolizes the new departures in the nation's agriculture, so far based on inefficient subsistence farming and highly profitable export crops.

A town with 230,000 inhabitants, Bouake is to be the headquarters of the vast new Savanna Regional Development Authority (Société de Développement Régional des Savannes), responsible for the underdeveloped northern sector, which covers 55 percent of the country. Using \$600 million allocated to savanna agriculture under the 1976-80 development plan, the authority will be charged with organizing the often uncoordinated activities of state-owned companies based on one product. It will promote environmentally sound, small-farmer-oriented development, with the accent on cotton, rice, soybeans, sugar, fruit, vegetables and animal husbandry.

Soils

Bouake is also the site of the Ivory Coast's ultra-modern television center, which receives educational programs via satellite from Western Europe for retransmission. Through its popular "Télé pour Tous" slot and farmers' "Coupe du Progrès" contests, and thanks to an ambitious plan to connect viewing halls in villages throughout the country, Ivory Coast television will play a key role in introducing new methods and cultures to rural workers.

Nearby, the UN-financed Pedology Institute will, it is hoped, prove to be the basis of a future national soil service. "Ivory Coast soils are promising, but their structures are so varied, that failure to respect this variety can lead to disaster," the institute's Director, Dr. Renato Carucci of Italy, states. The institute has been carrying out soil surveys in new lands being opened around the 1,720-square-kilometer lake formed above nearby Kossou dam.

The Autorité pour l'Aménagement de la Vallée du Bandama (AVB), charged with developing this new area, has constructed 70 villages, reinstalled some 47,000 persons displaced by the lake and trained more than 3,000 fishermen. Farmers are being taught new cultures and farming methods by Ivorian, UN and foreign experts who are testing animal feeds, animal husbandry techniques and foreign strains of fruit and vegetables in local state-owned research and demonstration stations.

At a later stage, agricultural output from the new lands will provide the basis for a network of processing industries in the Bouake area.

Areas around two other dams being built in the central Ivory Coast hope to take advantage of the experience gained by AVB.

Two further regional authorities are to be set up to develop the central belt, where mainly coffee and cocoa are grown, as well as the southern palm oil and pineapple belt — and particularly to open up the forest lands around San Pedro port, which is 300 kilometers west of Abidjan.

Since independence in 1960, the

Ivory Coast has become the world's third largest exporter of coffee, cocoa and palm oil and the leading exporter of fresh pineapples. Minor export crops include bananas, copra and cotton. The marketing board (La Caisse de Stabilisation) has paid guaranteed producer prices to low-income farmers raising coffee and cocoa, as well as to mainly state-owned units producing copra, oilseeds, tobacco and avocados, protecting them from fluctuations in world prices. The board also markets products abroad and helps finance development activities.

A generous welcome to foreign investors and experts (giving them tax relief and other benefits), together with a good international credit rating and earnings from agricultural exports (some 75 percent of total earnings) have been the motor of the Ivory Coast's economic miracle. The real increase in gross domestic product (GDP) has averaged 7.5 percent a year between 1960 and 1977, and the per capita income of its 7.3 million people now tops \$900. In the same period, industry increased output from \$87 million to \$1.3 billion, with the agro-industrial sector accounting for more than one-third of total turnover. Meanwhile, the contribution of agriculture to GDP dropped from 46 percent to 32 percent as the rural population went from 85 percent to 65 percent of the total.

Reappraisal

As a result of this rapid rural exodus, Abidjan, the ultramodern, highly sophisticated capital, has grown from 190,000 inhabitants in 1960 to 1.2 million this year, swollen by poor rural workers looking for scarce jobs and higher incomes. Annual farm incomes vary from \$150 to \$300 a head, way below the national average.

This shift in population and the change in world economic conditions have forced a broad reorientation and reappraisal of Ivorian agricultural policy. Until 1973, urban demand for protein products was met by importing cattle on the hoof from neighboring Upper Volta and fish from Mali. But the Sahelian drought drastically cut supplies, forcing the Ivory Coast to turn to the far more expensive world market. At the same time, import bills for rice, fruit, vegetables and dairy products, not to mention oil and industrial goods, skyrocketed with international inflation.

Future prospects for better prices for coffee and cocoa, which still account for 50 percent of agricultural exports, depend on the successful negotiation of new price ranges under the existing international commodity agreements. But the Agriculture Minister, Denis Bra Kanom, sees little hope of this right now.

Consequently, he explains, "our new agricultural strategy is based not only on further diversification and development of our most promising export crops, but also on attaining self-sufficiency in key foodstuffs, and developing the quality of life in rural areas."

Coffee production will be boosted from 250,000 tons last year to 360,000 tons in 1985, with exten-

sive replanting of the arabusta strain, a hybrid of arabica and robusta, specially developed by the Institut Français du Café et du Cacao.

Cocoa production, 285,000 tons this year, should reach 430,000 tons in 1985, putting the Ivory Coast ahead of Ghana and Nigeria. Processing capacity for both products will be expanded. Other production targets for 1980 provide for 1 million tons of palm oil, 21,000 tons of rubber, 100,000 tons of cotton, 200,000 tons of bananas and 210,000 tons of pineapples. The bulk will be for export, although increasing amounts of these products will be processed in the Ivory Coast as part of ambitious plans to extend the agro-industrial sector.

Self-Sufficiency

A second series of targets provide for self-sufficiency by 1985 in fruit, vegetables, sugar, fish and most types of meat, with far higher production of traditional staples such as manioc and yams and the introduction of groundnuts. The continued expansion of irrigated rice perimeters around the new dams, as well as rain-fed cultures, should insure self-sufficiency, while the soybean plan being drawn up with Brazilian help should result in a 1-million-ton crop of this high-protein food by 1985.

There are further targets for the development of silk, cotton and forestry, with the last to be put on a more ecologically sound basis than previously.

But Mr. Bra Kanom admits that such targets can only be reached if accompanied by wide-ranging reorganization of agricultural structures, improved living conditions and incomes, incentives to stay on the land for rural workers and better extension services to introduce new methods and products. Mr. Bra Kanom has announced that state-owned plantations, now largely worked by the Ivory Coast's one million foreign migrant workers, should be turned over to Ivorian rural workers' management and ownership. The National Agricultural Bank (Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole) is being prodded to finance integrated village or cooperative projects rather than projects of state-owned companies. However, while cocoa and coffee growers have formed marketing cooperatives, few producer cooperatives have emerged so far.

Mr. Bra Kanom also sees the need to develop social and educational services in rural areas, mobilize savings to improve housing and introduce a mix of technologies that will raise productivity without destroying jobs. In some areas, however, such as rubber, mechanization seems to be the only way to get around the local labor shortage since most rural Ivorians are reluctant to move away from their places of birth.

With 52 percent of this country's fast-growing population under 19 years of age, foreign observers see the future social and political stability of the Ivory Coast largely dependent on how far this youth can be persuaded to stay on the land.

— V.W.L.

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The business center of Abidjan, often described as a tropical Manhattan.

Ivory Coast: Will Oil Transform this Essentially Agricultural Economy?

THE Ivory Coast became an independent country on August 7th, 1960.

It was then an undeveloped and purely agricultural economy. The French had left prosperous coffee and cocoa plantations, there were rich forests producing excellent hardwoods, and at Abidjan there was a fine deep-water port. There was no industry to speak of.

Eighteen years later, the country's GNP in constant money terms has more than tripled. It has become the world's leading source of cocoa, and the third largest for coffee behind Brazil and Colombia. The Ivory Coast has a steady growth rate of around 6% per year, and it is a haven for migrant workers who today make up 20% of its population.

Under its President, Mr. Felix Houphouët-Boigny, it has given the African Continent a rare example of political stability. Significantly, its European population of 12,000 at the time of independence has now multiplied by nearly 5.

The Ivory Coast is still, and for many years will remain, a predominantly agricultural economy. There are ambitious plans for extending this agriculture, from which two thirds of the country's population live directly, and massive exports of agricultural products are being used as a basis for financing the country's development program. The worlds growing need for food products provides an excellent opportunity for expansion in countries like the Ivory Coast.

The country's plans for industrialization are also based on agriculture. President Houphouët-Boigny's Government has for the time being rejected all ambitions of developing heavy industry. The aim is thus to develop local transformation of the food products the Ivory Coast produces, using the country's excellent labor resources and potential for hydraulic electricity production, to increase the added value of its exports and fortify its balance of payments, which has incidentally never been in deficit, through import substitution.

However, last year something happened that could radically change the whole situation. The first production well in the Ivory Coast offshore oilfield came on stream. It is not at present expected that this important development will modify the country's basic choices. When the President of the Republic announced the news to the nation, he repeated "Our insurance for the future resides in our fields, in our forests, in the industry we are building."

Nevertheless, it will make an enormous difference to the country. No-one yet knows how large the oil deposits will prove to be, but it looks as if they will supply all the country's hydrocarbon

needs by 1980. This will relieve the country of the enormous burden that the recent upheavals in the world oil market have imposed on the Third-World countries. As the Chief of State said: "The discovery will give us the immense advantage of not being dependent on world prices for our energy needs." It will also make possible welcome savings in foreign currency, which is urgently needed to purchase consumer goods and equipment to improve the nation's living standards. And it will help develop the country, which is such an important factor in achieving overall economic progress. And finally, oil will help finance the major new developments planned for agriculture, enabling it to modernize its technology and invest in badly-needed agricultural machinery.

Agriculture, Mainstay Of the Economy

The country's President, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, was once a planter himself. He has personal experience of the problems of agriculture.

Since independence, considerable progress has been achieved in this basic sector of the country's economy. From a situation in which two thirds of the country's population live directly, and massive exports of agricultural products are being used as a basis for financing the country's development program, the worlds growing need for food products provides an excellent opportunity for expansion in countries like the Ivory Coast. The aim is thus to develop local transformation of the food products the Ivory Coast produces, using the country's excellent labor resources and potential for hydraulic electricity production, to increase the added value of its exports and fortify its balance of payments, which has incidentally never been in deficit, through import substitution.

Coffee, however, still remains the principal crop.

Arabusta

Though the share of coffee in the exports of the Ivory Coast has fallen from 60% to 30% in the 18 years since independence, production of this crop has never ceased to grow in absolute terms. From 137,000 tons in 1960, production increased to 290,000 tons in 1977. Most of this is of the Robusta variety, of which the Ivory Coast is the world's leading producer. Most of the plantations are small family or village enterprises of 5 acres or less. There are some 280,000 of them covering a surface area of some 3 million acres. Out of the 7 million inhabitants of the country, 2 1/2 millions derive their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from coffee.

It is still cultivated by traditional methods. Government policy is to encourage the replacement of old coffee trees by new selected varieties giving an increased crop of higher quality, rather than to extend the areas cultivated.

This policy has led to the introduction of the Arabusta variety, a cross between the traditional Robusta, which grows well in the region, and Arabica, which is much sought after for its taste.

World Leader for Cocoa

In 1978, for the first time, the Ivory Coast became the world's leading producer of cocoa. This is partly explained by the problems met with by Ghana which some 12 years ago used to produce

560,000 tons as against the Ivory Coast's 148,000. Nevertheless, the fact remains that in 1976-1977, the Ivory Coast produced 290,000 tons of cocoa, as against 278,000 in Ghana, 249,000 in Brazil and 210,000 in Nigeria. Like coffee, cocoa is grown mainly on small plantations in the forest zones. Often the farmers grow both crops together. The Ivory Coast has set itself an objective of producing 335,000 tons by 1980. Thanks to consistent growth, made possible partly by painstaking campaigns against parasites, it looks as though this objective will be achieved. 80% of the country's cocoa is exported in the form of beans, and only 20% in the form of finished products.

These proportions will change as the local chocolate industry develops. Most of this cocoa is bought by Holland, and this makes this country second only to France as an importer of Ivorian products.

Planned Growth For Other Agricultural Products

Edible oils at present account for 6% of agricultural production. This is the result of two important Government initiatives: the palm-oil plan, which got under way in 1963, and the coconut plan which started in 1967.

Subsequently, the Ivory Coast became in the space of a few years one of the main palm-oil producers in the world and is the second largest exporter of this product in Africa.

Banana and pineapple production has also developed fast in the last 10 years. The banana crop grew steadily until 1972, when it reached the figure of 200,000 tons, though this figure fell off in the following year due to drought. However, pineapple production has continued to grow very rapidly. Fresh-pineapple exports have quadrupled since independence, and the Ivory Coast is now the world leader for canned pineapple with a production of 150,000 tons a year.

Production to international standards involves considerable waste, of the order of 13 to 14,000 tons a year. Studies have been carried out on the possibility of using these, and they have demonstrated the feasibility of freezing and freeze-drying much of this valuable material to produce juice, and also powder for use in the biscuit and dietetic industries.

Similar studies are being carried out for bananas.

Cotton is another crop of growing importance, and local spinning, weaving and garment-manufacture industries have grown up. Rubber too is undergoing spectacular development. There are large plantations to the west of the country whose output it is planned to increase from the present figure of 18,000 tons to

47,000 in 1985. The most ambitious agricultural project of all is for sugar: 10 years ago there was no sugar cane here, but it is hoped to produce 300,000 tons by 1985, including about 200,000 tons for export. There will be 7 sugar refineries in the north of the country, an area that has so far known little investment. The success of this project, of course, depends on world sugar prices, which are at present very low.

Food for Local Consumption

Unlike the Sahel countries to the North, the Ivory Coast has never experienced famine. Its soil is rich. Not only has its population considerably increased, but it has become more prosperous and is demanding a higher standard of living. Thus the traditional staple diet of manioc and yams is being supplemented by rice, bread and meat. Hitherto, these more sophisticated foodstuffs have often had to be imported, but the aim is to achieve self-sufficiency, particularly in rice, in the near future. Fishing is an important industry on the coast. A fleet of trawlers will soon be operational and the Port of Abidjan has the necessary facilities for rapid distribution of their catch.

The only subject for worry in the primary sector is the forest. Timber was once the Ivory Coast's leading source of income, and it is still its third. However, intensive exploitation has considerably reduced the surface area of the tropical forest: it has fallen from some 30 million acres in 1956 to 12 million in 1977. If the present felling rate of above 1,100,000 acres per year is continued there will be no more usable wood in 1985. The Government is under pressure both from the planters, who want to increase their acreage, and from the wood industry, which wants to continue or even increase felling. However, it has adopted a five-year plan the objective of which is to maintain some 12 million acres of forest, and to reconstitute it progressively through replanting, especially highly-sought-after species such as teak and frame.



The oil refinery at Vridi. Crude is already flowing from a recently discovered field offshore.

Industry in the Ivory Coast

The country's long-term strategy, then, is to develop its agriculture and to create added value through local transformation, and to reduce dependence on foreign countries through import substitution.

In 1960, there were less than 10,000 wage-earners in industrial enterprises in the country. Today, there are more than 60,000 in over 500 companies, and many ambitious projects are at the planning stage. By the year 2000, the Ivory Coast will be a developed country. And it is already the most industrialized of the French-speaking African countries. The most important industries at present established or at an advanced stage of planning are:

Textiles: spinning, transformation and cloth-garment manufacture, employing some 11,000 workers. Among the products produced, the most important is cloth for jeans, most of which is produced and exported by a subsidiary of the American Bluebell Inc.

Paper pulp: an important project for making paper pulp is planned for the San Pedro region, to the West of the country.

Protein extractions: plans exist and partners are being sought for developing the extraction of protein from cotton meal and from alfalfa.

Sugar refineries: one refinery has been operational since 1975 and five more should have been commissioned by 1980. Total production will then be around 300,000 tons most of which will be available for export. It is also planned to develop associated industries for the manufacture of pharmaceutical alcohol, acetic acid, and yeasts.

Rubber: only 10% of total production, i.e. about 15,000 tons, is at present transformed in the country, but big developments are planned.

Other industries include the milling of imported flour, oil refining, car assembly, ship repairing and of course tourism.

OIL - THE BIG QUESTION MARK

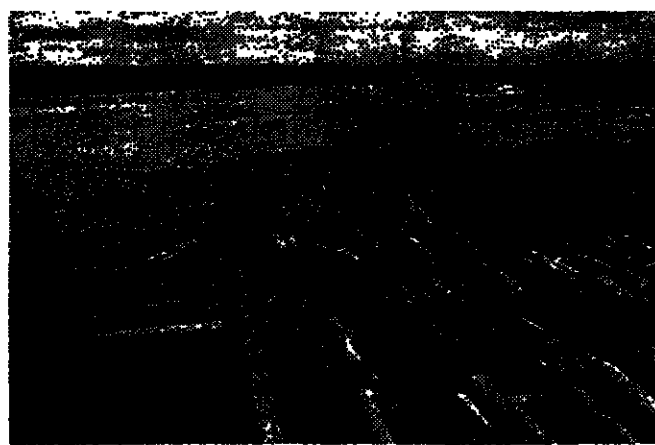
Exploration for oil has been under way since 1971 by major international companies on the Continental Shelf offshore of the Ivory Coast. Promising discoveries were made in 1974, and the first production well was brought on stream in October last year. It is much too early to say how much oil is there and the Ivory Coast Government is deliberately soft-peddling the prospects for the future. However, production should partly cover domestic needs by 1980 or 1981, and this will lead to large savings of foreign currency.

The Ivory Coast is thus one of the best examples of countries that have successfully managed their transition from a former colonial past. It is stable politically, has good natural resources, and both its GNP and the living standards of its population are rising steadily.

Investment in the Ivory Coast

- full facilities for transferring capital out of the country.
- an extremely flexible taxation system.
- tax-free entry for equipment and raw material used for production purposes.
- investment regulations that are the most liberal in French-speaking Africa.

Full details from the Bureau de Développement Industriel, BP 4196 Abidjan. Telephones 32.42.26 or 32.42.13. Telex BURDEVI 799. In Paris: 24 Bd. Suchet, 75016 Paris. Telephone: 524.43.28.



Consignments of hardwood ready for shipping.

ABIDJAN: ONE OF WEST AFRICA'S LEADING CITIES

At the end of the 19th Century, it was still a small fishing village without any special name, on the banks of the Ebrie lagoon. The name "Abidjan" is the result of a misunderstanding: French officers asked a peasant the name of the village, but he thought they were asking him where he had been; he said he had been cutting wood, and his reply, transliterated into French, duly went onto the map.

The first European traders established themselves at Grand Bassam, directly on the coast. Many of their large, comfortable, old-fashioned houses are still there. But the site was too exposed to be a successful port, and the wharf was destroyed twice by storms.

In 1904, the French Authorities decided to build a railway from the coast to the Niger river in the North. Abidjan was chosen as the railhead, and this naturally became the country's capital.

Agricultural products, wood and rubber flowed down from the interior to the coast, and at Abidjan were laboriously transhipped across the narrow isthmus to the sea.

The next obvious step was to cut a canal through this isthmus, to give direct access

for ocean-going ships to a sheltered port in the lagoon. It was only in 1950, at the third attempt, that this canal was finally opened.

Abidjan is now one of the best ports in Western Africa, serving nearly 3,000 ships a year, and with a prosperous and expanding fishing fleet.

It has become the second tuna port in Africa. The harbor of Abidjan offers rapid unloading facilities (waiting is never more than 36 hours) and complete security. The city, with more than a million inhabitants, has an ultra-modern central area and many international class hotels.

Abidjan offers every facility to welcome businessmen and tourists. The airport, a short distance from the city, is well served by international airlines, and is already the biggest in French-speaking Africa; a British firm of consultants has been appointed to extend it. Domestic services to the country's other main centers are provided by the local airline, Air Ivraire.

The railway, which has not been extended, connects Abidjan with Ouagadougou, the Capital of Upper Volta. However, a considerable effort has been made to develop the country's road system, which totals some 25,000 miles which are steadily being paved.



Cotton—a crop of growing importance, much of which is transformed locally.

JPL 10150

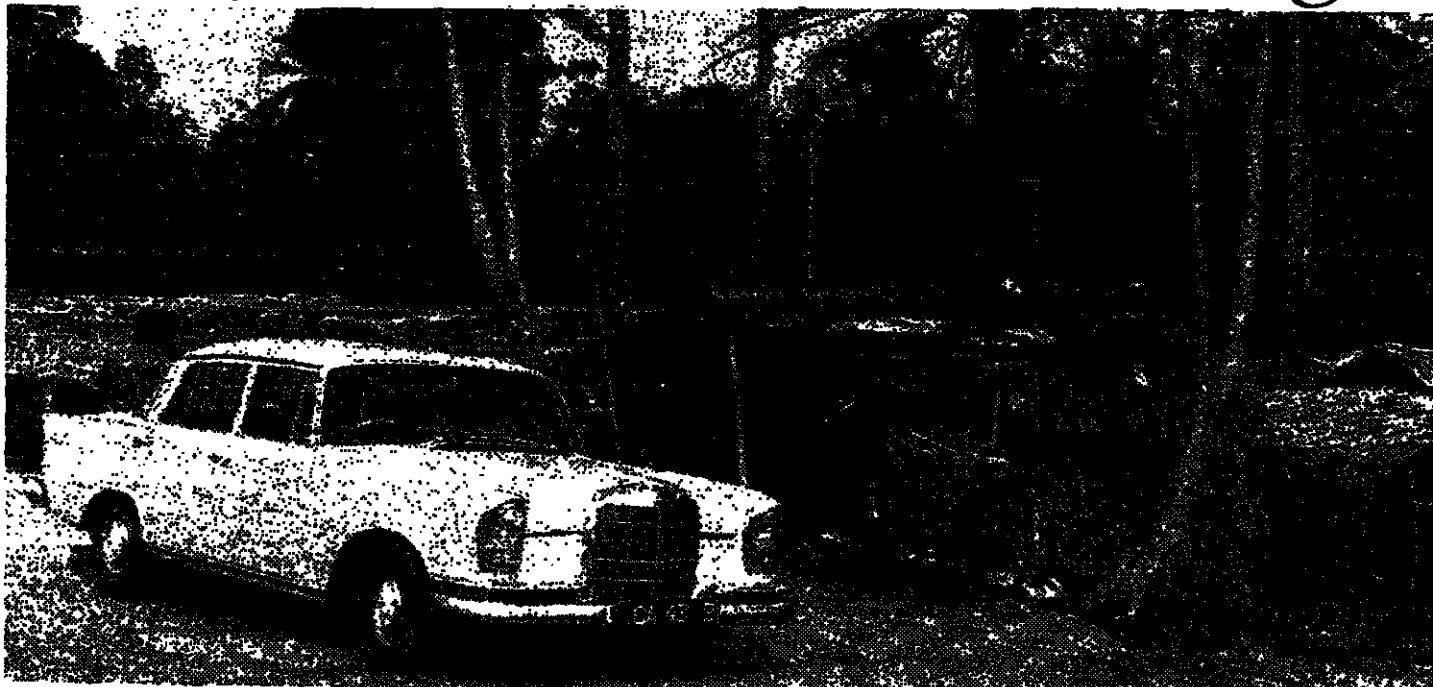
The Talking Drums Beat an Ambiguous Message to Tourists

By Alan Hurchison

BANJUL, Gambia (IHT) — West Africa is an ambiguous place for the tourist to visit. The distances are daunting, the climate humid, the wildlife hard to see and the people difficult to photograph. With a few honorable exceptions, the food is awful. Yet the rewards — staggering scenery, hospitality and the chance to observe young nations at an early stage of their development — can be enormous. For the observant traveler, West Africa is a stimulating destination; for the package tourist, the beaches are made of sand as beaches are elsewhere.

A token tourist industry exists in all the countries in the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas), but it is the coastal states that have been the first to exploit their natural advantages. Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and to a lesser extent Ghana, Sierra Leone, Togo and Benin, all offer vacations to sun seekers during the European winter. And in recent years there has been a small increase in the number of black Americans and Brazilians "going back" to West Africa to discover their roots.

The landlocked countries appeal less to the holidaymaker than to the serious student of African history and culture, or the anthropologist. But what adventurous traveler could resist the call of places with names like Ouagadougou, Dogondouchi, Bobo Dioulasso or even Timbuktu? The most interesting way to travel inland is to take the very comfortable train from Dakar



A contrast in living styles, Nigeria.

to Bamako, the Malian capital. Hot croissants are served for breakfast as the train chugs alongside a line of Tuaregs on camelback.

Like other parts of the developing world, West Africa has had to consider carefully the economic and cultural implications of tourism. Many of the people within this area live at subsistence level, and

those in authority regard with distaste the prospect of well-heeled visitors coming to gawk at some of the world's poorest people and photograph their folksy rites. The corresponding danger is that tourists will be herded into enclosed ghettos, cut off from the country they have come to visit. The balance has to be found.

The economic balance sheet is equally difficult to strike. At one time nearly all African countries thought that tourist revenue was the answer to their foreign exchange shortages. But while tourists have brought money in, a great deal of foreign exchange has flowed out to build and equip new hotels, import foreign food and drink, and

employ expatriate staff. Tour operators have collected fare and accommodation money in the originating countries, leaving the host country to collect only local spending money. The equation is somewhat balanced by the employment that tourism generates, as well as by the encouragement it gives to local farmers to produce more food

and to craftsmen to produce more souvenirs.

Gambia is a country that has weighed all these arguments and decided to develop the tourist industry. As a small country virtually dependent on one crop, groundnuts, for its survival, Gambia was anxious to find some other source of revenue. The few hundred visitors arriving in the late 1960s have now increased to around 25,000 a year, coming mainly from Scandinavia, during the dry October-to-May season. Gambia benefits by about \$3.5 million a year, which may not seem much until one realizes that the entire population of this country is only 500,000.

Up the Market

The airport at Yundum is undergoing modernization to enable jumbo jets to land, and it is hoped that the country will be accommodating 30,000 visitors a year by 1980. A first-class hotel is also planned; at present there are none, which means Gambia may well be confined to package tourists, whose taste budget-consciousness ("one beer and two glasses") and "moral laxness" are causing concern. Gambian elders, apparently, are worried by the emergence of the professional beach boy and the possibly corrupting effect large crowds of foreigners with strange habits can have on a small population. One's abiding impression of Gambia however, where cricket is played in Banjul's main square, is of a relaxed and friendly people who will

lay out the welcome mat for anyone who visits their country.

Down the coast, but up the market, is the Ivory Coast, which has developed the most sophisticated tourist industry of any Ecowas country. Here the emphasis has been mainly on seaside resort complexes, like the Club Méditerranée resort at Assinie, and others at Assouline, Gouessessou and Boudiali. The tourists expect, and get, French wine, good food and efficient facilities. But they have to pay for it: Like other former French colonies, the Ivory Coast suffers from an overvalued currency and the cost of living is extremely high. A good double room at the Ivre, the 750-bed luxury hotel at Abidjan, costs about \$72 a night without breakfast. But Abidjan does boast over 1,500 first-class rooms and is actively bidding for the lucrative international conference market. At present some 45,000 tourists a year spend an estimated \$20 million visiting the Ivory Coast, and the long-term plans are to expand facilities for 300,000 visitors a year.

Dilemma

The Ivory Coast epitomizes the dilemma experienced by other developing countries trying to exploit their tourist potential: The tourist is attracted to a holiday in Africa by the lure of romance, excitement and adventure — which he or she wants to experience in comfort and without danger. Since the reality of Africa is quite different — poverty, ignorance and disease are certainly

more common than romance and adventure — "real" Africa has to be dressed up in tribal greasepaint, phoney war dances and dubious rituals.

Quotations from official Ivorian tourist literature give a flavor of this tourist demimonde. In Yacouba country you will, apparently, be "dipped into mystery" and "opportunities are not lacking to practice the ancient rites," while at Abengourou "songs and ritual dances will welcome your arrival. The whole population will be there. The whole country will be happy. While sitting next to the king you will attend the ceremonies including folklore and ancestral traditions."

Disneyland

These quotations are not presented to criticize the Ivorians, who in fact organize this sort of safari better than most. But the tourist might as well be in Disneyland. He is clearly not coming into contact with an Africa recognizable to anyone who lives there, and this puts a question mark over the whole West African tourist business.

West Africa probably holds greater appeal for the singular visitor, someone with time on his hands and a bent for traveling long distances, preferably by the local "Mammy Wagons" or the Peugeot station wagons that ply up and down the coast. From this vantage point one can savor the humor, the intimacy and the vitality of West Africa at close quarters.

Surrounding the tourist is a society with one foot in the modern world, the other still planted in a more ancient world governed by natural rhythms and superstitions. The skyscrapers of Lagos and Abidjan have their counterparts in the mud-built mosques of Ghana and Mali; the tractor and the wooden plough work side by side and the Nigerian civil servant goes home weekends to change his suit for the extravagant regalia of an ancient title. The Western world seems anemic by comparison. The talking drums of West Africa have beaten out an ambiguous message to the tourist, but those who respond in the right way will never forget the experience.

Women Merchants Are Blamed for Price Distortion, Inflation

By Cameron Duodu

ACCRA, Ghana (IHT) — West Africa's women merchants — or "mammy mummies" — have never recognized the borders artificially created by the British, the Germans and the French during the scramble for Africa in the 1880s.

They were the first Pan-Africanists, and for years they have crisscrossed the borders of present-day Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Zaire and the Congo, occasionally visiting the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Senegal. The more adventurous even travel as far north as Upper Volta, Niger and Mali.

These women traders are regarded with disfavor, even anger, by some governments critical of their selling procedures. They have been accused of distorting prices and, in Nigeria, blamed for increasing inflation. But the women claim they work hard to earn their profits, and they are not without influence.

The Ghanaian and Nigerian traders call the French-speaking areas "French Line," and the goods they have sought from "the line" have traditionally been those that their erstwhile British masters and their successors deemed fit to tax heavily — perfume, wines, liquor and cigarettes. Special textiles such as Dumas cloth from France, lace, velvet and brocade, which the gov-



Interstate transport by 'mammy wagons.'

ernments of Ghana and Nigeria have classed as luxury goods, also attract the interest of the women.

Their grapevine infallibly provides them with the current exchange rates of the various currencies in the thriving black markets

that flourish all over West Africa. They also know what bribes are favored by personnel at the border and customs posts — corned beef, canned sardines and sugar for the Ghanaians, for example, or loaves of bread, bags of rice and powdered

maize for the Togolese and, of course, easily converted money — preferably U.S. dollars.

Behind the importers is a vast network of other traders, who either occupy stalls in the markets of the urban areas or who have shops

and kiosks on street corners and in homes. Still lower down the line are the women who carry head trays. They either crowd the pavements or saunter along, suddenly dashing into an office or, dodging other vehicles, running after a stopped car or bus. Some may have babies perched on their backs.

"Governments may not like us, but they cannot deny that we work hard," said a woman merchant in Accra's Makola Market. She was referring to the unpopularity of Ghana's women merchants, who are blamed for the high cost of goods in that inflation-ridden country.

"We've got to know where the goods are. Then we have to pay a commission to the shop manager so as to get a consignment. Then we have to sit under the hot sun to sell to the public. Yet when we charge a high price in order to make a profit, they set price control officers on us to take us to prison," she complained. (On May 9, a pregnant woman was sentenced to a four-year prison term by an Accra circuit court for selling four cans of milk for \$3.48 instead of the official price of 83 cents.)

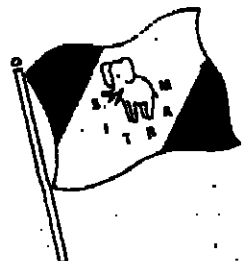
The government's anger at the women is real, indeed. It accuses them of distorting prices by hiding goods when they are plentiful, only to bring them out at exorbitant prices when the supply decreases. At one stage, the government

banned the women from selling essential commodities — goods such as milk, canned fish, soap, sugar and baby foods. Only specially designated supermarkets could sell such items. But the women fought a rear-guard action against the measure, and the goods disappeared from the supermarkets at such a rate that the government had to lift its ban and allow the women to sell the items once again.

Even in oil-rich Nigeria, where the supply of essential commodities is infinitely better than in Ghana, the government accuses the market women of helping to increase inflation. The fact that many of the wealthier women traders flaunt their riches in public has so angered the Nigerian government that last year it banned the importation of lace, hoping thereby to discourage women from wearing expensive lace dresses to parties where Nigerians conspicuously consume. (Champagne was also banned at the same time.)

But the government was disappointed. In its latest budget, announced in April, it banned jewelry imports. As the federal commissioner of finance, Maj. Gen. James Oluwale, said, "Since the decree banning the importation of lace, jewelry has become the heaviest consumer of foreign exchange, with Nigerian women always in Cairo, Beirut or Switzerland, in search of gold."

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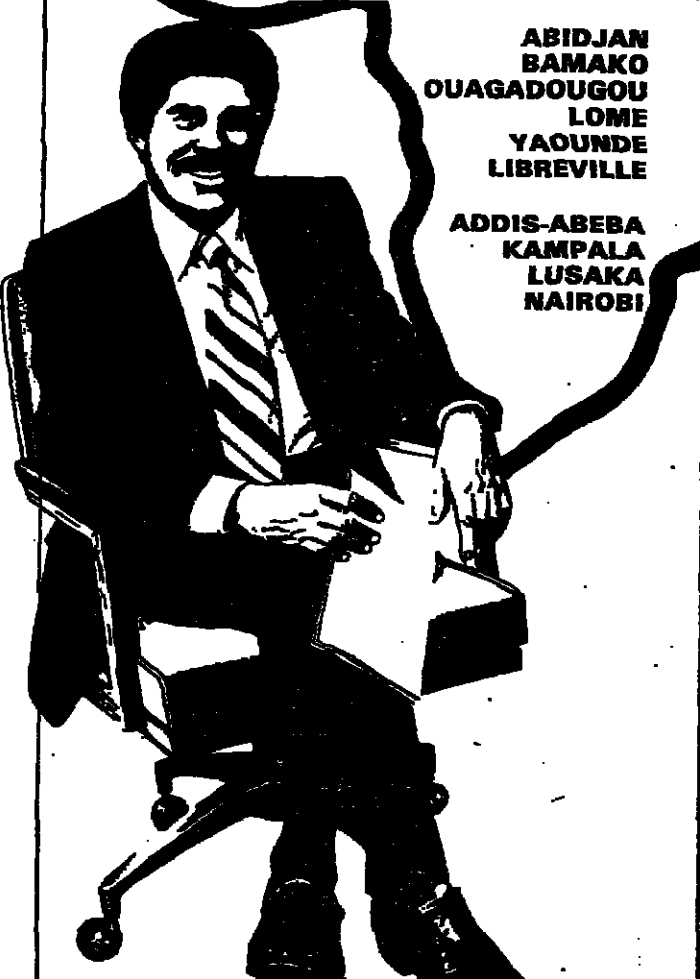
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Mining in Most Areas Is Hampered by Conflicting Priorities

By David Creffield

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (IHT)—Of the world's mineral resources, approximately one-third are in Africa — with a substantial part in West Africa. Yet, in spite of this latent treasure, the countries boasting these minerals remain among the poorest in the world.

Mining has still to have a significant effect on the grass-roots poverty of all the mineral-rich countries of West Africa, even Nigeria. A major factor behind this is the lack of investment in mining.

In the wake of the slump in commodity prices and raw materials since their 1974 peak levels, many of these countries have seen the need to transfer their investment emphasis to agriculture because of their inability in many cases to feed themselves and because of the high cost of imported foodstuffs.

At the same time there is a clear recognition that it is not agriculture but rapid industrialization that holds the key to economic independence from the developed world.

This fundamental conflict of priorities aggravates the individual problems that most West African countries are facing in mining.

Smuggling

In Sierra Leone, for example, revenues from diamond mining have slumped. Smuggling on a vast scale has caused the closure of two mines and led to higher operating costs of others. It is estimated that there are as many as 30,000 illicit diamond diggers at work.

Production by the National Mining Co., Diminco, in which the Sierra Leone government has the majority share, fell from 700,000 carats in 1975 to 481,000 carats in 1976 and to 417,000 carats in 1977. The company's profits dropped by \$500,000 in 1977, with exports falling from \$71 million to \$60 million.

"Illicit mining is threatening the very existence of the company and makes the future very gloomy," says the Diminco managing director, Abu Koroma.

In an effort to reduce the losses from smuggling, the government has cut the export tax on diamonds from 7.5 percent to 2.5 percent,

which is expected to all but eliminate the smugglers' incentive.

The government is also issuing more licenses to buyers to create a more open and competitive market.

In addition, price increases permitted by the central selling organization — 15 percent in March 1977 and 17 percent in December of the same year — should cause an upturn in the company's 1978 profits and, more important, create funds for the purchase of new equipment to switch from alluvial to underground mining.

Calculated Risk

Complete re-equipping is necessary for this switchover to the more sophisticated method of extracting the gemstones. It is a calculated investment risk, but dewatering has

already started at Koidu in preparation for the sinking of shafts.

Profit-seeking is not the most urgent motive the government has to produce a more stable economy. For although the All People's Congress of President Siaka Stevens was given another five-year mandate in Sierra Leone's elections last year, the party has suffered a strong drop in popularity for the first time in 10 years.

Lack of relief for already poor

living standards and the gulf between the lifestyle of the Freetown elite and the rural population are behind the loss of popularity that led last year to student riots and renewed assassination attempts on the president.

Higher productivity in agriculture and greater profits from the mines to pay for development in rural areas are considered crucial if Mr. Stevens' government is to regain its popularity.

Sierra Leone is one of four countries in the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) in which mining contributes at least 10 percent to the gross domestic product (GDP), the others being Niger, Nigeria (if oil is included), and Liberia.

High Quality Ore

Liberia is also in trouble with its traditional source of foreign

exchange, iron ore. Iron ore has been crucial to the Liberian economy for more than a decade and is responsible for three-quarters of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Because of the slump in the world steel market, Liberia is one of those countries desperately seeking other sources of revenue. At the same time, it realizes that the recession will not last forever and is comfortably aware of the huge de-

posits of high quality ore in the country — certainly enough to last until the end of the century in existing mines alone.

The oldest of Liberia's mining companies, the Liberia Mining Co., shut down last year when its Bomi Hills Mine ran out of ore. The remaining three companies have an annual capacity of 23 million metric tons but they are working at only 70 percent of capacity.

These three companies exported a total of 20.5 million metric tons in 1976, worth \$331.6 million. Although not yet released, the figures for 1977 are expected to be well down. Lamco JV (the Liberian-American Swedish Minerals Joint Venture Co.) accounts for more than 60 percent of all the ore mined in Liberia and sells one-third of its production to Bethlehem Steel in

the United States. The other two companies (the National Iron Ore Mining Co. and the Bong Mining Co.) struggle for a share of the shrinking market elsewhere.

The one success story in West Africa is in Niger, where uranium exploitation has caused such an economic boom that the government is seriously contemplating the abolition of basic income tax this year.

Niger's output last year was 2,000 metric tons of the precious mineral, making it the fifth largest producer in the world.

This month Japan's Overseas Uranium Resources Development Corp. began production at the Akouta mine. Output is expected to reach a phenomenal 2,600 metric tons annually, of which Japan plans to import 1,130 metric tons. By 1980, the Akouta mine will be supplying an estimated 10 percent of Japan's requirements for nuclear power.

One drawback is that Niger's uranium deposits are concentrated in the remote and barren mountains areas near the border with Algeria. Mining companies have agreed to join forces to build a road to the mining area. Other routes to open the area further are also being considered.

With the quadrupling of the price of uranium in the last five years, Australia's problems in developing its industry and Canada's export embargo, Niger could at last be set for economic take-off.

For the other mineral-rich countries of West Africa the future is not so rosy. While they remain suppliers, and not processors, of raw minerals to the developed world they are in the hands of the foreign multinationals. West Africa through the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) has recognized the urgency of changing this situation.

At last November's session of the Ecowas Ministerial Council in Lagos, Nigeria's federal minister for economic development, Dr. Awolusi Adekunle, said that while African countries had "the outward trappings of sovereignty — a multi-colored flag, a national anthem and an airline," real independence eluded them.

He pointed out that it is only through mineral extraction and industrialization that this independence will come.

Eight Years After Biafra, Ibos in Business Nationwide

LONDON (IHT)—On May 26, 1967, the then Lt. Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, military governor of the eastern region of Nigeria, called an emergency meeting of the region's consultative assembly to review the growing strains with Lagos. The next day in Lagos, Gen. Yakubu Gowon proclaimed a state of emergency and announced the division of Nigeria into 12 states, cutting the Ibo heartland of the eastern region into three.

On May 30, Lt. Col. Ojukwu declared the independent Republic of Biafra. Gen. Gowon "dismissed" him from the army and as governor of the east, and the federal government announced that it was taking "clinical action." The Nigerian civil war had begun.

Biafra had some initial successes, but by October 1967 federal forces had captured its capital, Enugu. There followed more than two years of a war of attrition: Britain and the Soviet Union supported the federal government with military equipment; France, Portugal and South Africa supported Biafra. Before the war ended, sharp divisions had been created inside Africa and elsewhere; there were accusations of genocide — never proved — and four African states (Tanzania, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Zambia) recognized Biafra.

The end came in January 1970 when Gen. Ojukwu handed over power to his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Philip Effiong, and fled to the Ivory Coast. On January 15, 1970, Maj. Gen. Effiong signed the formal act of surrender at Dodan Barracks in Lagos and the war was over.

Eight Years Later

Now, eight years later, how do the Ibos fare? Perhaps in retrospect the greatest achievement of the Gowon years from 1970 to 1975 will be seen as the policy of reconciliation and rehabilitation to draw the Ibos back into the mainstream of Nigerian life. Such reconciliation was needed, for the civil war was one of the harshest of the century, certainly as far as Africa was concerned. The Ibos and related tribes make up perhaps a quarter of the total population of Nigeria. They are an aggressive, dynamic people who can make an immense contribution to their country.

In February 1976 Nigeria's 12 states were further divided to make a total of 19 and the Ibo Central-Eastern State — the core of what had been Biafra — became two states: Anambra and Imo. By splitting the predominantly Ibo state into two, the government eliminated lingering fears of Ibo domination while at the same time

pleasing the Ibos, whose inter-group divisions are probably as many as those for the country as a whole. Indeed, since the division that was decreed in February 1976 — Gen. Murtala Mohammed had said shortly before he was assassinated that the redivision of Nigeria into 19 states was final — there has been some Ibo agitation for additional divisions to be made to reflect other differences within the Ibo territory as a whole.

Doubtful

Despite fears elsewhere in Nigeria, Ibo solidarity is a doubtful thing: and the rest of the country

can now look to the future without constantly expecting that the Ibos will try to dominate again. Indeed, in the current preparations for the return to civilian rule the Ibos are not seriously contending for the main political positions, including the presidency. Their importance will come from their voting strength and the support they can give to the other groups.

There is bound to be bitterness after a long and bloody civil war, yet in Nigeria the federal government was magnanimous in its victory and the Ibos have accepted defeat gracefully and come to terms with the new situation.

Nigerian Oil the Driving Force

(Continued from Page 1) try and in the southwest, Esso is also studying possibilities in Niger. Oil traces have been found near Lake Chad in the south.

More interesting for Ecowas at present are some of the oil spin-offs taking place. In Senegal, for example, two oil-related developments now underway will be vital additions to the economy. The first is the Dakar marine dry dock and ship repair complex which, when completed, will be able to service tankers of up to 500,000 tons. It

should be operational by 1980. Secondly, a new petrochemical complex is being built at Cayar. It is a government project assisted by the Iran State Oil Co. Once the refinery has been completed, plastic, synthetic rubber and fertilizer plants are also to be added to the complex. The refinery will be ready in 1983 and will have an annual capacity to handle 1,250,000 tons.

In Togo, as a direct result of its close relations with Nigeria, another large refinery has been built at

Lome. At an estimated cost of \$525 million, the refinery will be able to handle up to 20,000 bpd. It is being served by a 4.5-kilometer pipeline from six leading arms for tankers of up to 60,000-ton capacity. The refinery, which was built by two British companies, was formally opened by President Eyadéma at the beginning of this year.

Not only will it cater to Togo's needs, but it will produce exports for Niger and Upper Volta.

—G.A.

Co., Emene; Independence Brewery, Umuahia; Modern Ceramics, Umuahia; Aha Textile Mills, Aha. The list goes on.

Ibos

One of the features of pre-civil war Nigeria was the extent to which Ibos were to be found throughout the country. This is again the case today. Ibos are active all over Nigeria: as clerks and artisans in Lagos; as shopkeepers; in public relations, advertising and journalism — many owners, managers or editors of magazines are Ibo. They are found in most activities from which money is to be made although much of their former arrogance has vanished; they are more cautious and less ready to flaunt their wealth. In Port Harcourt there is still a great deal of Ibo property abandoned during the war that has not been returned, nor has compensation been paid for it and this perhaps is the most obvious reminder that the Ibos lost the war. They are reluctant, now, to acquire property outside their own states. One result is a boom in construction and building in both Anambra and Imo states, which are competing with each other in development terms — a healthy sign for both the Ibos and Nigeria as a whole.

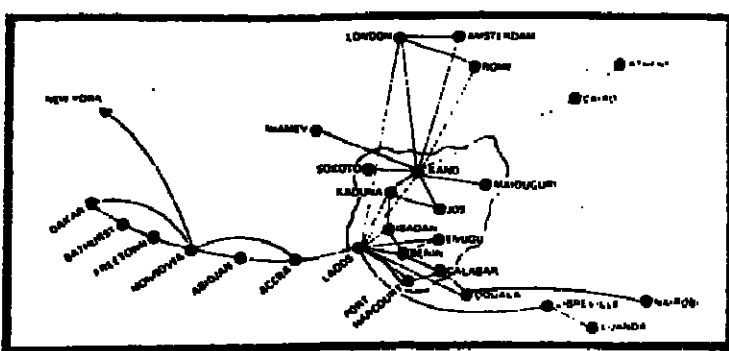
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البريد الجوي

Multilateral Sources Supply Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

some \$8 million for cotton, port development and other projects.

Economic Miracle

The economic miracle of the Ivory Coast, the most influential Francophone member of Ecowas, has been constantly boosted by France, with whom the country has maintained close relations since independence. There are now more than 45,000 Europeans living in the country — more than four times the figure at the time of independence — and a quarter of these are expatriates, that is, French technical assistance personnel doing overseas work in lieu of national service. In addition, the Ivory Coast receives substantial aid from a variety of Western sources.

When President Carter visited Africa earlier this year — the first visit to the continent by a U.S.

When President Carter visited Africa earlier this year — the first visit to the continent by a U.S. president — he went to Liberia from Lagos. Although it was only a courtesy call to one of Africa's smallest countries, the visit reflected the fact that Liberia has the longest standing relationship with the United States of any African state.

president — he went to Liberia from Lagos. Although it was only a courtesy call to one of Africa's smallest countries, the visit reflected the fact that Liberia has the longest standing relationship with the United States of any African state.

The nation's economy is now doing quite well and its external debts are in a good deal better shape than that of most African

countries. In 1976, Liberia launched its first National Development Plan. The major sources of outside capital for this will be the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and U.S. AID.

Mali is one of Africa's poorest countries and was badly hurt by drought in the Sahel. It is now concentrating on large-scale agricultural development plans, for which it

is receiving substantial aid from the World Bank and the EEC. Mali's total aid from all sources in 1977 came to \$240 million. Even though a large proportion of this was in the form of grants, the country faces an increasing problem of debt servicing.

Neighboring Mauritania is better off than Mali. Although it has a variety of mineral deposits, world prices are stagnant, and its foreign

indebtedness is steadily rising. It can expect reasonable financial help from the more conservative Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, but it has had to abandon some development projects recently because of lack of financing.

Senegal, one of the more economically sound countries, receives substantial aid from France, the EEC and the World Bank and is undertaking a series of large projects. In this respect it is similar to Togo, which also receives substantial EEC aid. Ninety percent of its exports go to EEC members, while they provide 70 percent of Togo's imports. In February 1977, for example, the EEC provided funds for a railway to link Lome with Tabligbo, where a clinker factory complex is being built.

Upper Volta has the unfortunate distinction of being the poorest country in Africa, although major developments are now under way to exploit its manganese reserves, which are of high quality. Funds from West Germany, Japan, France, the African Development Bank and the EDF have been committed to Somtani, a government company that is to develop the manganese. Otherwise the main source of foreign aid is France, which provides some essential subsidies.

Finally, in a reverse situation, Nigeria has now become a modest though important aid donor for some of its neighbors. This policy started in the early 1970s under Gen. Yakubu Gowon. A number of Francophone states have received Nigerian aid. They include Chad, Benin, Togo and Niger, which used to rely upon subventions from France to help their budgets. Four countries affected by drought in Sahel — Mali, Mauritania, Upper Volta and Senegal — received grants from Nigeria. Although the government has not released figures, the amounts are estimated to have come to approximately \$7.9 million. Nigeria is now increasing its aid in other directions.

Most of the members of Ecowas look to the West in terms of trade and historic ties as well as for aid. The pattern is changing, however, as Nigeria assumes a new role as donor.

Guy Arnold has written several books on Africa, including the recently published "Modern Nigeria."

Ecowas Moves Toward Economic Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

Nigeria's dominance and had stood out for a wider community including Zaire, signed the treaty.

Non-Aggression

Ecowas held a summit meeting this year in Lagos at the end of April and made its first purely political decision when it passed a protocol of non-aggression. The 16 states (including the Cape Verde Islands) agreed not to attack each other and to recognize existing borders as definitive. This unusual move seems to have been prompted by the fears caused by the Ethiopian-Somali dispute on the other side of Africa. It was also designed to avoid recurrence of border hostilities such as that between Mali and Upper Volta in 1974 and the disputes between Benin and Togo that have frequently closed borders and disrupted communications.

But Ecowas' main objectives are economic, as the Lagos summit demonstrated by concentrating on such issues as the lowering of customs tariffs, convertibility of currencies and the freedom of movement of workers.

Observers say a fundamental

Observers say a fundamental problem for Ecowas is that the creation of a common market will most likely attract capital and enterprise to the richest urban centers at the expense of the poorer (mostly landlocked) states.

problem for Ecowas is that the creation of a common market will most likely attract capital and enterprise to the richest urban centers at the expense of the poorer (mostly landlocked) states. As customs barriers are lowered, the countries with the biggest and most efficient industries will benefit at the expense of their weaker neighbors.

Customs

Another problem is that most Sahelian states (those immediately south and west of the Sahara desert) are almost entirely depend-

ent on customs and excise duties as the principal sources of government revenue. The Ecowas solution has been to set up a Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development. It has already been set up, with headquarters in Lome, the capital of Togo. Its job will be to compensate the poorer countries as they lose customs revenue to the richer countries. The main donors to the compensation fund are certain to be Nigeria, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal. Most of the other countries will be net beneficiaries.

A shining example of economic

unity has already been given to Ecowas by the two small states of Liberia and Sierra Leone. In October 1973, they set up the Mano River Union. A customs area with a common external tariff was instituted in April 1977, and the two nations are working on joint projects in communications and industry. Both countries now have a common tariff on all but a few controversial categories of goods, such as automobiles, on which Liberia levies low, and Sierra Leone very high, tariffs.

Sacrifice

Adjustment meant considerable sacrifice on the part of both Sierra Leone, from the point of view of customs revenue, and Liberia, which had to increase tariffs and create some inflation. But the effort was apparently considered worthwhile.

The complications of readjustment among 16 highly disparate countries are obviously far more problematical, but the Mano River partners have shown the larger community (in which they are also members) how much a pragmatic, step-by-step approach can achieve.

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Ivory Coast Shipping Minister: 'Our Liberation Is Via Sea'

ABIDJAN. Ivory Coast (IHT) — With West Africa's most comprehensive shipping policy, the Ivory Coast is setting a trend in giving the region a far greater say, and eventually share, in the sea transportation of its foreign trade.

Since 1974, Lamine Fadika, the Ivory Coast's 36-year-old shipping minister, has laid the basis for expanding Ivorian control over all aspects of its seaborne trade, while actively campaigning for similar policies on the regional level.

"Trade accounts for two-thirds of our gross domestic product (GDP)," he explains. "A total of 94 percent is transported by sea, and we spend about \$1.2 billion, or 13 percent of our GDP on freight — over 90 percent paid to foreign shipowners. Freight rates add an average of 9 percent to the prices of our exports and 14 percent to prices of our imports — but account for over 25 percent of our investment costs."

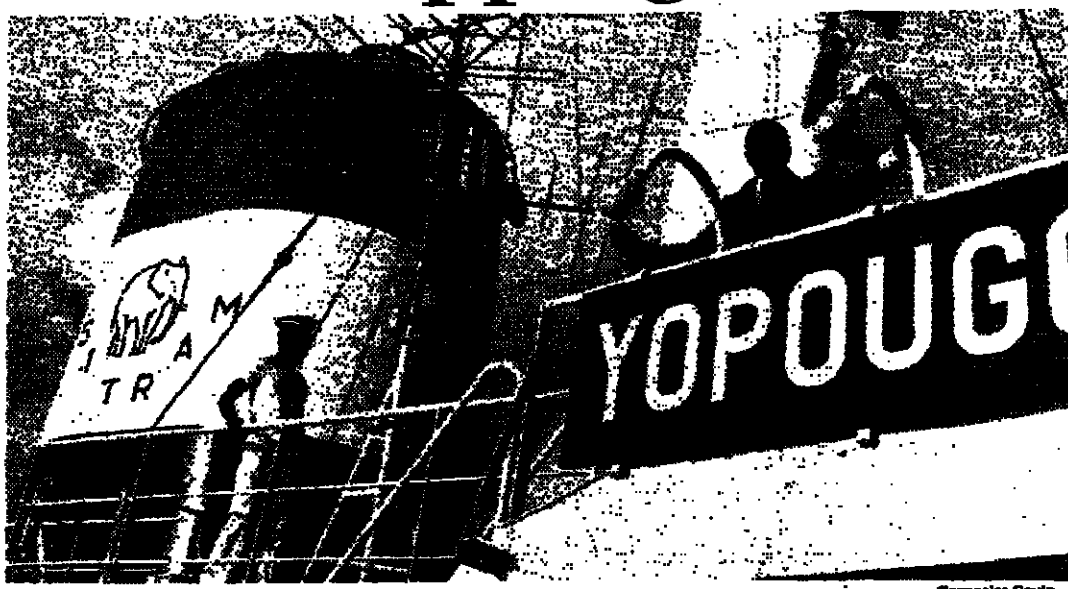
"Foreign shipping lines, with French shipowners playing a preponderant role, do not try to adapt their activities to our needs. Many practices forced on us are highly abusive. Most ships leave our ports partly empty, and shipowners try to recoup by pushing up freight rates. The present 40 percent surplus of ship space over supply of cargo is costing us some \$120 million a year."

"This excessive dependence makes us powerless to run our economy."

Mr. Fadika's response has been to launch an ambitious fleet expansion program, set up a series of state-controlled companies to supply shipping services previously provided almost entirely by foreign firms and sign cargo-sharing pacts with Belgium, West Germany and France (further pacts with Italy and Spain are under negotiation). The pacts allocate 40 percent of Ivorian trade to each signatory and 20 percent to third flags. The minister expects to eventually reduce the Ivory Coast's maritime transportation costs by about 30 percent.

Code of Conduct

The Ivory Coast was one of the first of the 25 developing countries to ratify the 1974 UN Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, voted through by developing countries and the Soviet bloc but not supported by Western nations, apart



Lamine Fadika, right, the Ivory Coast's shipping minister.

from Belgium, France, West Germany, Japan, Spain, Turkey and Australia. For lack of ratification by developed nations, the code has not yet entered into force.

But the Ivory Coast is determined to apply the code's provisions. From carrying less than 5 percent of its own 9-million-ton trade a year, it aims at 20 percent overall in 1980 and 40 percent of its imports and exports with Western

Europe, its main trading partner. The state-owned shipping company, Sitrans, is taking delivery of eight 16,500-ton convertible container ships between November 1977 and November 1978, doubling its cargo capacity, while a further 12 vessels of similar capacity are expected to be ordered between now and 1980.

Sitrans handled 647,000 tons in 1976-77, showing a turnover of \$52

million. With its network of 51 agencies in 17 countries, it is already one of Africa's leading shipping lines. This year, service to the United States will be added to its regular runs to Western Europe. Sitrans also has ambitious containerization plans.

The Ivory Coast's only private ship-owning company, Sivomar, was set up last autumn by one of President Felix Houphouët-Boigny's sons-in-law, Simplice Zinzou,

who holds 66 percent of the firm's \$2.3 million capital. The balance is owned by the Danish shipping company, DFDS A/S. Mr. Zinzou expects the fleet of four chartered 16,500-ton cargo ships to be replaced and expanded by its own vessels later.

The six-vessel Comaran Co., 96-percent owned by a French citizen although registered in the Ivory Coast, has residual rights on Ivory Coast cargoes, but may be bought out by the state in a few years.

Sitrans has a controlling stake in SISA (Société Internationale de Consignation) along with leading private operators. A consignee agency, SISA services about 70 percent of ships carrying Ivory Coast trade and aims to become the largest organization of its kind in Africa. SISA also serves as a forum for shipowners to sort out sailing schedules and cargo reserves.

SISA is backed by the powerful Ivory Coast Shippers' Office (Office Ivoirien des Chargeurs, OIC), which works to rationalize and eventually eliminate the space surplus, monitors allocation of cargoes, especially on trades covered by cargo-sharing pacts, and negotiates freight-rate reductions with liner conferences. OIC's director-general, Die Bonao, claims such negotiations yielded cuts worth more than \$100 million in 1977 alone.

Sivom (Société Nationale Ivoir-

enne d'Opérations Maritimes), a maintenance and port operations company, has also been set up by Sitrans. Last year, it handled more than 1 million tons passing through the Ivory Coast's two ports of Abidjan and San Pedro.

Sietrans (Société Ivoirienne d'Engineering en Transports Maritimes et en Logistique Internationale) started operations this year as a consulting office for the movement of turnkey industrial installations "ex-works to on site" in the Ivory Coast. In addition, it will aid Ivorian exporters in lowering their export costs. Sitrans is controlling 64 percent stake is accompanied by 6 percent shares held by six forwarding agencies (four French, one Belgian and one Brazilian).

Sietrans' director-general, Francis Alexandre, a Frenchman who previously headed a local company of one of Sietrans' French shareholders, the Rothschild-controlled SAGA, sees a leading role for the company. "Sietrans," he points out, "is charged with consulting on all trade transactions of government offices, state-owned or controlled companies (accounting for most of Ivorian trade) and of private firms seeking state guarantees."

Sietrans subcontracts all actual forwarding operations, with shareholders having preemptive rights in bids for services.

The shipping minister, Mr. Fadika, sees Sietrans as a unique organi-

zation, which will fight against "illicit manipulation," and "imposed prices," considerably reducing Ivorian import and export costs. "For this reason," he adds, "some foreign private interests strongly opposed its creation."

Mr. Fadika hopes other African countries will follow suit, adding that several West African states have set up national shipping lines, shippers' councils and port-handling companies.

It was the Ivory Coast that initiated and hosted the first 20-nation Conference of West and Central African Shipping Ministers, held in May 1975. After adopting a wide-ranging maritime charter, the conference has since met yearly, setting up a series of regional bodies to defend joint shipping interests.

A committee of the West African Union of Shippers' Councils, chaired by the Ivory Coast, regularly negotiates freight rate reductions with liner conferences, while the recently established West African Port Association will be promoting common accounting procedures and commissioning technical studies.

The Association of African Shipping Lines has started to unify ship-owning policies. At the Dakar ministerial meeting in January, it was decided to move towards arrangements for joint orders for ships abroad and for the eventual pooling or regionalization of mem-

ber countries' 40-percent shares. This move could involve leading role for some of West Africa's larger fleets, such as the Togo Coast's.

A Warning

Mr. Fadika points out that West African shipping lines belonging to liner conferences are more insisting on the 40-40-20 go-sharing rule and that this has already been adopted inside Mediterranean-West African Conference (Mewaco).

He warns that failure by Western industrial states to ratify the 1974 UN code could soon lead to "excesses" and a proliferating national regulation, and thus cargo-sharing pacts.

Mr. Fadika is deeply concerned by the failure of the European Economic Community (EEC) transportation ministers' meeting this year to agree to a joint community ratification of the code, which would have brought it into force.

"A new international maritime order, fairer to the Third World, can be brought about without industrial states' cooperation. It would be inefficient," he warns, "the UN code cannot come into force, he thinks the next best solution would be regional agreements, i.e., between Africa and the EEC." "Our liberation is via the sea," he concludes.

Nigerian Cement Block Removed and the Ports Shipshape

LAGOS, Nigeria (IHT) — From his office on the top floor of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) on the marina in Lagos, managing director Alhaji Tukur can view a heartening sight that would have seemed impossible three years ago.

He can watch vessels unloading at the extended berths at Apapa with special facilities for container freight. Six new berths will be completed by the end of this year.

He can see midstream unloading by lighters going on at a faster rate than ever before. More ships are now being discharged midstream than on the hard quays.

And through the Lagos heat haze, he can just see the massive new "instant harbor" on Tin Can Island, four kilometers away. It was completed last October in a record-breaking 15 months.

Three years ago it was a different story. Run-down rusty hulks stood bow to stern as far as the eye could see. An average of 400 ships at a time waited off Lagos for berths — 250 of them cement carriers. The supply of cement to Nigeria became a national and international scandal and made millions out of a good number of Nigerians and foreigners.

The average waiting time for ships was between eight and 12 months, a delay of little concern to their owners, who were being paid demurrage at rates of \$1,500-\$6,000 a day. Demurrage payments for the year 1975-76 totaled \$130 million and at one time were running at \$1 million a day.

A number of unscrupulous shipowners recalled vessels from the breakers' yards, filled them with

cement and sent them to Nigeria to cash in on the demurrage racket. On arrival at Lagos, crews were paid off and a skeleton gang was left to carry out day-to-day maintenance during the long and lucrative wait.

Misguided optimism on the part of the regime of Gen. Yakubu Gowon, plus Nigeria's insatiable appetite for development, created the opportunity for the importation of 16 million metric tons of cement. Private Nigerian importers ordered another 4 million metric tons. The entire 20 million metric tons were to be delivered within a year. Yet Nigeria's ports had a capacity of only 2.5 million metric tons a year. The predictable result was chaos and congestion.

Today, with the new berths at Apapa and the "instant harbor" at

Tin Can Island, plus the rigorous implementation of import rules, things are running smoothly. The drop in Nigeria's oil revenues and the resulting constraints on imports also made a major contribution to the decongestion — to such an extent that at the beginning of this year the Lagos port and the Tin Can Island port had more berths available than ships waiting. One significant indication of the dramatic turnaround was that during that time there was only one cement ship in port.

Another factor in the decongestion has been the smoother flow of traffic around Lagos since the opening of the latest phase of a ring-road system constructed by the West German company, Julius Berger, which was also responsible for the Tin Can Island project.

One port official said: "If you had, say, a fleet of 10 vehicles and a warehouse at Ikeja (airport) 15 miles away, you used to find that each vehicle could only make the journey from the port once a day because of the traffic go-slow. Now, because of the smoother flow of traffic, the same vehicle can make the same journey twice or even three times in one day."

Although the congestion in the port itself has been cleared, congestion in port sheds and warehouses had been a serious problem until very recently when unclaimed goods were auctioned off at giveaway prices by the NPA, much to the delight of traders from nearby Ajegunle — "jungle city."

The Nigerian harbor authorities have also had to solve another

problem — the high level of thieving, particularly by canoe-loads of pirates who paddle in for night attacks on vessels at anchor waiting to unload. The incidents have been numerous. The International Chamber of Shipping, representing the companies of 28 nations, is threatening to order a boycott on Nigeria unless its authorities act quickly.

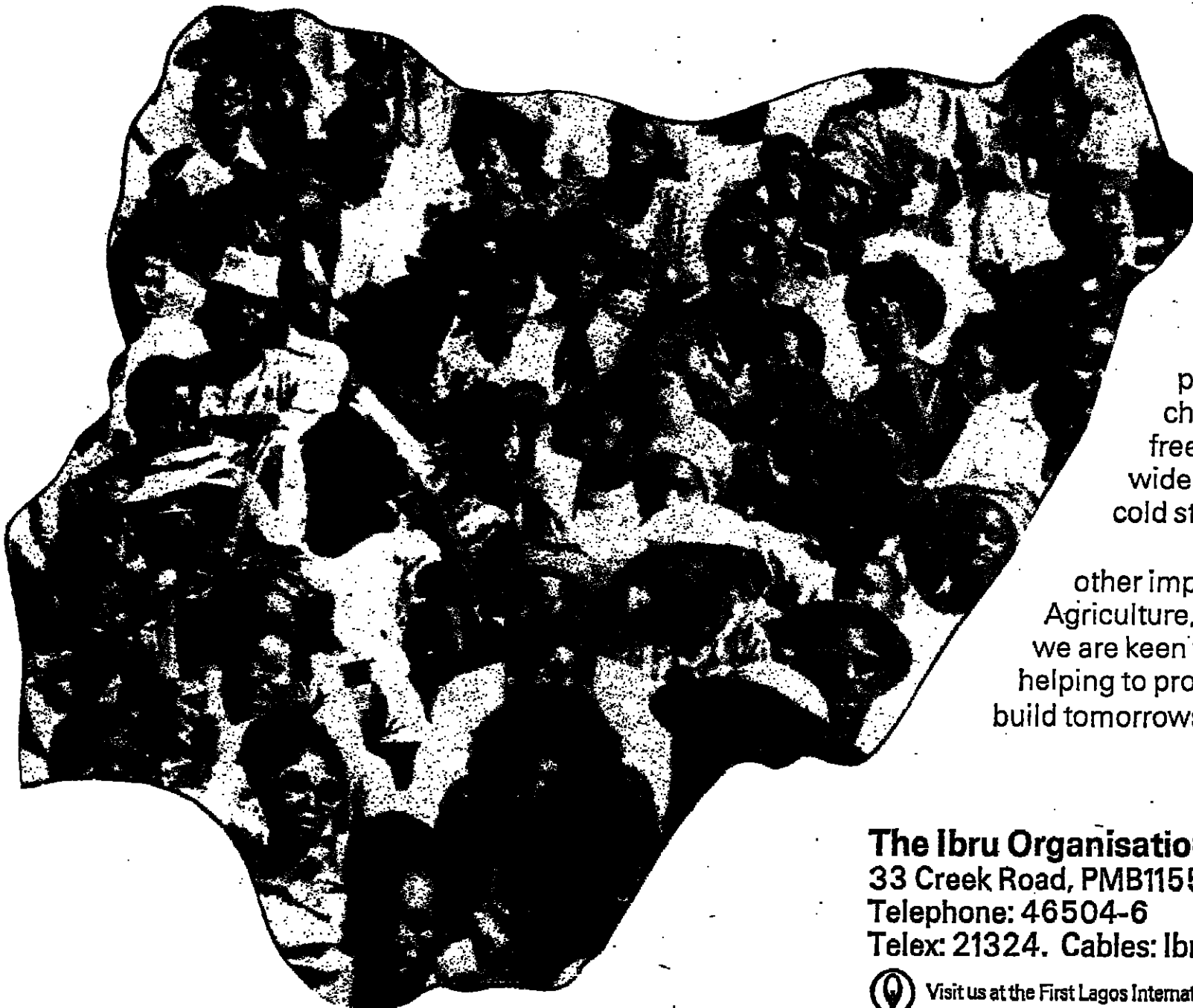
The modern-day pirates, who are always heavily armed, first drew international attention in mid-November when the captain of the Danish freighter Lindiger Ivory was killed and his body thrown overboard. All 14 of his crew members were injured in the attack. A week later, a pirate gang raided the Spanish vessel Josefin, injuring the captain and several crewmen. In December, the pirates stormed a

Soviet ship. But the Soviets, already shot at seven invaders, radioed the Nigerian authorities that "some bodies appeared floating in the harbor." They steamed away without unloading the ship's cargo.

The next attack was on the ship, African Dawn, waiting almost 100 other vessels to unload cargo for the Lagos Trade Fair. The raiders were frightened off by the captain's order of a 24-hour watch throughout the 32-day for docking space and during 22 days required for unloading.

The Nigerian government at blamed the attacks on foreign then ordered several raids on villages around Lagos in an effort to stamp out the piracy. Serious attacks have occurred since

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The Shrinking Candy Bar Syndrome**Downsizing: Now Less Is More**

By A. Kent MacDougall

Check time on United Airlines' flights used to mean a sandwich, beverage and peanuts. No more. Six months ago United eliminated the peanuts, thereby saving \$200,000 a year.

"And that's not peanuts," a United official says.

A number of airlines are saving millions by packing more passengers into the coach sections of their planes. United has reduced seat width by 1.3 inches in many planes, added one seat per row in jumbo jets and reduced the distance between rows by two inches in many smaller jets. These changes began months before the recent round of fare discounts and, unlike those discounts, they have not been protested.

In putting a slight squeeze on their customers, the airlines are also doing what more and more companies in many industries are doing—reducing the quantity and quality of goods and services in order to cut costs, boost profits and keep prices in line.

Known variously as "downsizing," "packing to price" and "the shrinking candy bar syndrome," these reductions have a common goal: The consumer gets less for his or her money. The hidden inflation that this constitutes does not show up in the government's consumer price index, but it nonetheless affects a growing list of consumer goods and services.

Cars Shrink

Automobiles are shrinking at the time that their prices are rising. Houses are built less sturdily of lower-grade materials. Whiskies have been watered. Warranties on cars, tires and television sets are less than they used to be. Wine comes in smaller bottles, newspapers are smaller. Paper towels at toilet tissues contain fewer sheets per roll. And a quarter pig in a jukebox brings forth a single song or two, compared with two songs several years ago and three generations ago.

That the quarter doesn't pay for many plays is hardly surprising, but inflation and the downsizing of U.S. coinage. Before Congress passed silver from coins in 1965 to 1970, the coins were approaching the point where their metallic value was worth more than their purchasing power. But only a fool would buy a coin, whose content is predominantly copper. The value of the metal in a quarter, for instance, is just nine tenths of one cent.

Even a dollar coin is worth only

3.8 cents melted down, and it will be worth even less if Congress heeds a recent Treasury Department request to downsize the dollar coin's weight by 64 percent.

In following the government's lead, businesses are generally countering little consumer resistance. This acquiescence results partly from lack of awareness. "Once you have developed trust in a product, you don't reread the label every time you buy," notes an aide to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., whose "Consumer Food Labeling Bill" would require manufacturers and packagers to prominently label even small reductions in weight or volume.

Liquor illustrates the phenomenon. Over the last four years most domestic distillers have been putting less alcohol and more distilled water in their whiskey and gin.

'Many whiskeys that used to be bottled at 86 proof have been lowered to 80 proof (40% alcohol). Most gins have dropped from 90 proof to 80.'

Many whiskeys that used to be bottled at 86 proof have been lowered to 80 proof (40 percent alcohol). Most gins have dropped from 90 proof to 80.

This has saved the distillers ingredient costs and 15 to 21 cents a fifth in federal taxes. Prices have generally stayed the same. The only public announcement has been an inconspicuous label change, and consumers have hardly noticed.

"It was a way to raise the price without telling the consumer about it," allows Alan Levine, marketing director of Fleischmann Distilling Co. Fleischmann reduced the proof of its gin along with competitors, but it bucked the industry at 90 proof. It has called attention to this in newspaper ads aimed at drinkers who value more belt for the buck. One ad starts off by asking, "Are you the last to know they changed the proof of your whiskey?"

Buyers' Choice

Companies that downsize usually justify the practice by pointing out that prices of their products haven't kept pace with inflation and that many customers would rather get less than pay more. The Federal Trade Commission corroborates

this second conclusion. In surveying consumers several years ago, FTC attorney Earl Johnson said, it found that "a lot of people would prefer to purchase less for the same price than purchase the same quantity for a higher price."

Automobiles are perhaps the most conspicuous example of downsizing. Goaded by federally mandated fuel economy standards, the auto industry is busy chopping down and lightening cars to achieve better gasoline mileage. But those smaller, lighter cars are costing more and more.

General Motors downsized most of its full-sized cars with the 1977 models and most mid-sized cars with 1978 models, making them as much as six inches narrower and 18 inches shorter, and from 550 to 1040 pounds lighter.

Once-standard double floors, consisting of a subfloor under a stained and varnished hardwood floor, are giving way to single floors, often less stiff and less strong. Many times these consist of a plywood or particle-board subfloor under tile or carpeting.

"Occasionally we hear a complaint about a little dog running across the [single] floor and rattling the china in the cabinet," says Neal Finson, director of technical services for the Western Wood Products Association. "The solution is to put the cabinet on a different wall."

Smaller Pages

Many magazines in recent years have cut postage, paper and printing costs by reducing their page size. McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Esquire and others with large formats are now the same size as Time and Newsweek. Many pictures are thus smaller and often less dramatic.

Newspapers also are shrinking. Four years ago the Los Angeles Times reduced its page width by 3/4 of an inch and the Wall Street Journal by 1 1/2 inches. Dozens of other newspapers followed suit. All saved newsprint, but they also spent

heavily to modify pressroom equipment. Advertisers took it on the chin. This was particularly true at newspapers that not only shrank their page but also changed their format to squeeze one more column of classified advertising onto each page—typically, ten columns of classified ads instead of nine.

Construction Cuts

The government has taken a similarly parsimonious view of downsizing in another crucial industry, home construction. Over the years the Federal Housing Administration, other government agencies and local building codes have relaxed many requirements, permitting home builders to use cheaper materials and methods.

Such substitutions include dry wallboard instead of wet plaster, particle board instead of plywood, aluminum wiring instead of copper, plastic pipe instead of copper or cast iron, gravel footing instead of concrete, and wood foundations instead of concrete or cinder block. Lighter roof shingles and thinner stucco siding are also common, as are hollow-core doors and tiny hardware.

Not only are floor joist and wall studs smaller (lumber was downsized in 1970), but they are also fewer and farther between. Joists and studs are often spaced 24 inches apart rather than the traditional 16 inches.

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Same Size Can

While sugar still comes in one-pound packages, plenty of other supermarket items weigh an ounce or two less than they used to. Two years ago Procter and Gamble Co. reduced the contents of three sizes of a spray deodorant—from 14 ounces to 12, nine ounces to eight and six ounces to five—without changing the price or the size of the cans they came in.

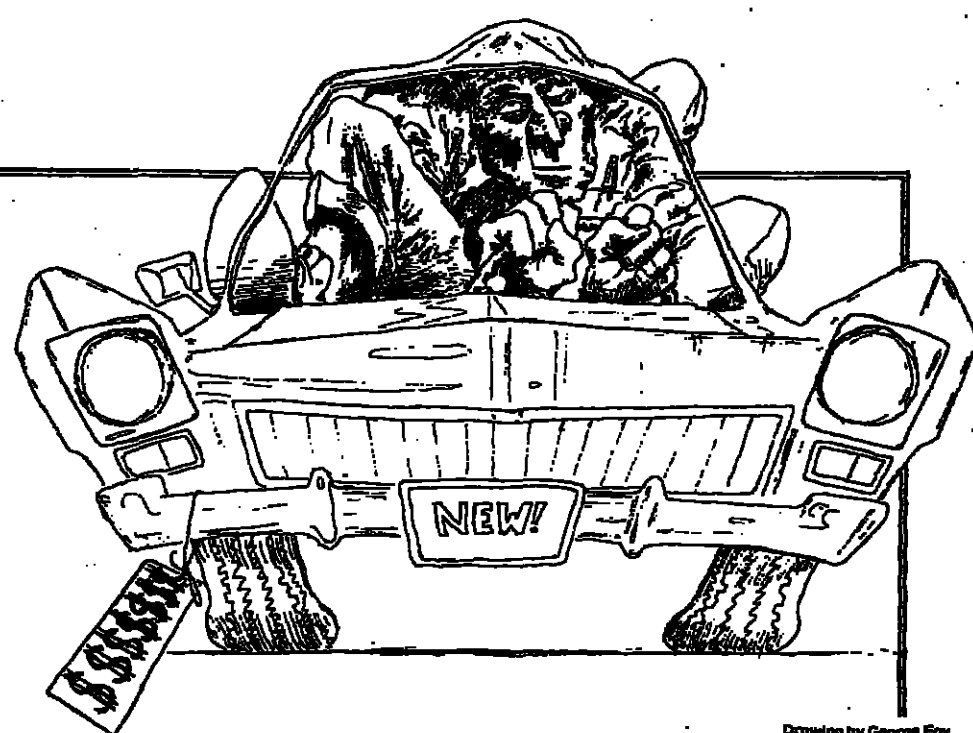
Procter and Gamble also downsized its paper towels, from 75 sheets per roll to 60, and its toilet paper, from 650 sheets to 500. Prices stayed the same in both cases. P and G points out that the sheet reductions took place at the same time that the towels and tissues were reformulated to make them more absorbent and fluffier.

Among other supermarket items, snack foods are frequently downsized to keep their prices from getting too high. For instance, shoppers have shown such resistance to paying more than 99 cents for potato chips that producers generally prefer to cut contents rather than exceed that price.

Candy Problem

Candy bars have a different problem. Their prices go up in increments of five cents. So when ingredient and other costs rise, but not enough to justify a five-cent price increase, the candy bars are downsized instead. If ingredient costs decline sharply, as has also happened, they may even be made larger.

Over the last 25 years Hershey Foods Corp. has increased the weight of its basic milk chocolate bar six times and decreased it 11 times. It also has raised the price three times. The net effect: five per-



Drawing by George Foy

cent more chocolate for 300 percent more money.

To make downsizing less obvious and to spare candy manufacturers the bother of reprinting wrappers for each weight change, the National Confectioners Association (but not Hershey) proposed several years ago that the manufacturers be permitted to stop printing weight information on labels of candy bars weighing two ounces or less. The proposal prompted an outcry from

for the convenience of smaller portions is also evidenced by Campbell Soup Co.'s new "Soup for One" line. The eight varieties of semi-condensed soup for one on the market are more watery than Campbell's regular condensed soups and weigh about one-fourth less. Yet consumers sometimes pay more for them.

Cigarettes provide another interesting case. The low-tar brands that are winning increasing consumer

after customers complain of other problems. "We bring downsizing to the customer's attention after he has complained about facing color or poor installation," says Anthony Apollaro, Suffolk Consumer Affairs Commissioner.

Insurers also have, in effect, downsized auto collision and comprehensive coverage by raising the deductible limits. Instead of paying nothing or the first \$50 of each claim, policyholders are increasingly being asked to pay \$100 or \$200. The rationale is that inflation has made the old limits obsolete.

Some insurers have been unilaterally increasing the deductible limits on all policies as they come up for renewal. They generally insert a notice that the old level of deductibility can be restored with payment of an additional premium. And predictably, reduced coverage has not prevented auto insurance rates from continuing to rise sharply.

Warranties on television sets commonly cover picture tubes for two years and other parts for one year. But several manufacturers have reduced the warranty on labor from one year to 90 days. A spokesman for one of these, General Electric Co., says, "more reliable solid-state technology has reduced the amount of service, but paperwork remains a cost. We would rather reduce the warranty somewhat and keep the price of the set down."

But at least the packing of people into smaller spaces must have a limit. Six-footers suffered on airlines even before leg room was reduced. Imagine the anguish of the broad-of-beam in the new 17-inch-wide seats. Before another round of downsizing will work, it seems clear that people will have to be downsized too.

Los Angeles Times

'Procter and Gamble reduced the contents of three sizes of a spray deodorant . . . without changing the price or the size of the cans they came in.'

consumer protectionists. Los Angeles City Attorney Burt Pines called it a "step toward deceiving customers." The proposal got nowhere.

U.S. conversion to metric measurements is providing new downsizing opportunities. Consider wine and liquor. The 1.75-liter liquor bottle that is replacing the half-gallon holds 4.8 fewer ounces. Yet most wines and liquors that have switched to metric bottles have not changed in price.

Metric Break

Some metric sizes give consumers the break. For instance, a liter contains 1.8 ounces more than a quart. But these sizes are being phased in more slowly. The premium that shoppers pay

acceptance generally are priced the same as regular full-strength brands, yet they typically contain less tobacco. The puffed-up tobacco in them takes up as much space as the tobacco in regular brands but weighs less.

Some downsizing is downright deceptive. Take carpets. Carpet samples in stores sometimes are thicker and heavier than the carpet actually installed in the customer's home. Even if the customer has retained a swatch of what he ordered and compares it with the carpet that is laid, he may not detect a difference in pile density and weight. It usually takes a testing laboratory to measure this.

The Suffolk County Department of Consumer Affairs in New York often sends carpets out for testing

Standby Flights: A Terminal Case of Waiting . . . and Waiting

Very Quirk, formerly an editor for the Washington Post and is now a law professor at Georgetown University and is teaching a summer law program at Ford University.

By Rory Quirk

SPORD, England (WP)—Consider yourself lucky, friends told me. You have to be in London by the end of the month, but it's not a life-and-death matter if you arrive on a Friday instead of, say, a Wednesday. So fly Friday. There's an element of it involved, you may not get a lot the first day you try, but such inconveniences are more an offset by the money you'll save. Full fare is \$420; standby is \$87. All you have to do is get out of Washington's Dulles Airport and . . .

Food Loss by Rats, Insects Told to FAO

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 30 (UPI)—Six rats can eat an amount of grain that can sustain a human being for a year, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization told today.

The organization also said that food waste can cause food losses of 10 to 40 percent. Ministers of 25 Asian and Pacific countries and the United Kingdom, Britain and France, are expected to attend tomorrow's conference.

New York Increases Penalties For Customers of Prostitutes

ALBANY, N.Y. (NYT)—A bill subjecting the clients of prostitutes to the same penalties as prostitutes and allowing a pimp to be convicted solely on a prostitute's testimony has been signed by Gov. Hugh Carey.

The measure also imposes penalties of as much as 25 years in prison for those who steer children into prostitution and as much as 7 years on those who buy sex from children.

The law, which takes effect Sept. 1, would change the minimum age for patronizing a prostitute from a violation to a misdemeanor. It would make "johns"—men who patronize prostitutes—subject to the same penalties as prostitutes, and customers would be fingerprinted, photographed and booked upon arrest.

Carl Weisbrod, director of the Manhattan Midtown Task Force, said that he expected the new law to be used in tandem with a \$500,000 grant to the Manhattan District Attorney's office to crack down on pimps.

7:43 a.m.—Pockets of June fog still hang the Virginia countryside as I wheel into the Dulles parking lot and lug my bags toward the Pan Am ticket counter. I'm not exactly sure how the system works. I do know (as the result of an earlier telephone conversation with a Pan Am clerk) that standby fares are processed on a first-come, first-served basis at 1:30 each afternoon, and that standby availability on the 8 p.m. flight fluctuates. Some days chances are "excellent." During peak travel periods, chances may be "nil."

As I enter the terminal, I am unsure precisely how my early arrival will be rewarded (standby processing is, after all, about six hours away) and how my status will be preserved should I duck out for a quick cup of coffee. As I ascend the escalator to the Pan Am ticket counter, I envision a board suspended above the counter, from which I will take a number cementing my position in the coming standby queue. At 1:30, I reason, the ticket attendant will need to do no more than announce the number of available standby tickets, allow the hopeful to line up in numerical order and regretfully inform those

1980 Science Talks Set

BONN, July 30 (AP)—Scientists from the 35 countries that signed the 1975 Helsinki agreement will meet in Hamburg in 1980 for a conference on medical and scientific subjects, it was announced last week.

above the cutoff that they must try another day.

Ha! There is no board. Only a sign on the wall that states:

STANDBY
IS CLOSED TODAY
NO SEATS
AVAILABLE

That, and a piece of paper on the counter bearing the numbers 1 to 9 and nine signatures—belonging, I assume, to the nine seated bodies scattered about the ticket counter in various states of upright and reclining semiconsciousness.

I am confused. The sign specifies

'I am inches from the line when I hear him call my name. This is not happening, I tell myself. I keep on walking. He calls a second time—louder . . .'

cally says no standby. Yet people have signed the list. And that "list" is a most curious document. No Pan Am letterhead, no flight designation, no instructions—no nothing. It is a most unimpressive, most unofficial-looking list. That does not keep me from signing it.

9:10—The list has swelled to more than 20. (A recent arrival has added a dispiriting three-word mini-biography after his name that reads: "Third straight day.") As each new face enters, I begin to detect a pattern. A look at the sign, perceptible despair. A glance at the list, renewed hope. A quick look at the sleepy and slumbering humanity in the waiting area, boundless faith. The sign is wrong! And we are living proof it's wrong. Why else are we sitting here, staring vacantly into the middle distance? I have asked myself that question. So, apparently, has the original No. 11. She has crossed her name from the list and left.

9:17—We have begun speaking to one another, exchanging pleasantries, rumors (British Airways has no standby on its evening flight, Laker in New York sold out its evening flight within hours); speculation (the sign is wrong,

someone forgot to take it down at the close of business yesterday).

10:00—Pan Am employees begin entering, visible for brief moments before disappearing behind closed doors at the rear of the counter complex. The sign has not come down (bad omen), but the counter doesn't open for another hour (at which time it may be taken down) in an effort to resolve our uncertainty, one of our group has called Pan Am's main reservation and information number in Washington. Busy. Hurry up and wait.

10:21—It's official. British Airways will have no standby tonight.

10:33—The word from New York: Laker is sold out for tonight.

10:43—The list appears to have stabilized at 26; no arrivals in more than 40 minutes.

11:00—The ticket counter opens, but no standby prognosis until 11:30.

Times Reporter**Back in Moscow**

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI)—New York Times reporter Craig Whitney returned to Moscow today saying that his slander conviction by a Soviet court would not affect his work.

"I look forward to going back to do my job," Mr. Whitney said. He said he had "no problems at all" getting through customs. Mr. Whitney left the Soviet Union for the United States on a planned vacation before his July 18 conviction for slander.

He and Harold Piper, of the Baltimore Sun, were convicted for articles they wrote in which they quoted friends of dissidents as saying the television confession of a convicted Georgian dissident may have been fabricated. Neither Mr. Piper nor Mr. Whitney participated in their trial.

11:30—A Pan Am employee removes the "no standby" sign from the wall. A new sign now dangles on paper clips attached to the plastic grid shielding the lights above the counter. It reads:

STANDBY
FOR LONDON
SEATS ARE
AVAILABLE
CHECK IN HERE
1:30 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

We flock toward the counter. The employee watches us warily. There are, one is sure, high points in his workday, but this obviously does not rank among them. He eyes the polite, straining mob and gives it to us straight. There are some standbys; how many is not yet clear. "At 1:30 and not one minute before" he will process standby fares, provided we are in a straight, orderly, single-file line. He sights down his extended right arm toward some imaginary spot on the far wall. We dutifully lumber into positions along his imaginary line. I am beginning to feel like the young Vito Corleone come to Ellis Island.

Must we stay in line for the next three hours? Some one asks. We have, after all, signed the list and . . . This is obviously the first the employees had heard of my list. No list, he responds, flicking the proffered document. Lists are immaterial. The name of the game is first-come, first-served. The first person in line at 1:30 gets the first ticket.

No list! NO LIST! We (the lower numbers anyway) are beside ourselves. I am panicked. I foresee a tangle of bodies and luggage that will make the disco scenes in "Saturday Night Fever" look placid.

Suddenly, a voice rises above the hubbub. What would happen, the voice asks, if we voluntarily agree to honor the list? The employee ponders for a moment. That, he says, is up to us. How we arrange ourselves is our business. But come 1:30, the first person in line, etc.

A feeling of relief sweeps over the assembly. The crisis has passed. Or has it? What if some now refuse to be bound by the list? As we skulk back toward our baggage, No. 7 begins to speak. We have been abiding by the list for many hours now, she is saying, and we should continue to do so. It is the only fair and democratic thing to do. We must keep trust among ourselves and insure that any new arrivals honor our system. Are we agreed? We are! No. 7 has saved the day. The list is now The List.

We are signatories of the Dulles Compact.

We quickly map our strategy. No. 7 and others will cluster about the counter with The List. From time to time, others will spell them. At no time will the counter be left unguarded.

11:43—A sense of community has set in. We exchange brief biographies. I learn that No. 7 is a dancer slated to appear at a Hyde Park benefit. There is a professor starting on a year's sabbatical, schoolgirl sisters off on vacation, a college student headed for Cyprus. Some of us are going to make it.

11:51—Someone has finally gotten through to Pan Am's main number. To a recording, actually, which advises that all lines are busy. The recording directed the caller to a second number, which activated a second recording advising that standby chances for this evening's flights are "poor." Anxiety increases.

11:55—We are now 28. The most recent arrival has been informed of the system, finds it sensible and signs up. Another crisis averted.

Swedes Develop Safer Vaccine Against Cholera

STOCKHOLM, July 30 (AP)—Swedish scientists have developed a new cholera vaccine that they say is completely nontoxic and gives a better protection against the disease.

Orjan Ouchterlony, professor of immunology at the Swedish Bacteriological Laboratory and one of the men behind the new vaccine, said the vaccine is based on a split in the cholera toxin. "The poison which is secreted by the cholera bacillus, the cholera toxin, has a molecule that consists of two main parts: one toxic—the dangerous part, and one that attaches the molecule to the intestinal wall," Mr. Ouchterlony said.

"We managed to split the cholera toxin molecule so we could develop a vaccine that consists of the [nontoxic] attaching part only. This induces the body to produce an antibody," he said.

Mr. Ouchterlony said that the new vaccine will be tested in Bangladesh next spring. The new vaccine has hitherto only been tested on animals, but with promising results, he said.

12:33—One of our group tells us he has overheard a Pan Am employee say that all 20 standby seats are available. The chosen 20 exit. No. 7 does a victory pirouette. We applaud wildly and shout "Bravo!"

12:35—There are 20 standby seats, alright—on the flight out of Detroit. There will be but 15 out of Dulles. Numbers 16-20 shake their

'A look at the sign, perceptible despair. A glance at the list, renewed hope. A quick look at the slumbering humanity in the waiting area, boundless faith.'

heads in disbelief, round up their bags and bid the survivors a fond farewell. "Goodbye Seventeen," someone calls to the last to depart. "Sixteen," he corrects us, ruefully. 1:08—No. 7 says it's time. The 15 survivors circle their baggage around the ticket counter.

1:20—No. 7 is lining us up. Dominique behind Nicole, Rory behind Moses (the Biblical symbolism is not lost on me), on down the line to No. 15.

1:28—We begin not one minute early, but two.

1:36—My hands are trembling with anticipation as the employee hands me my boarding pass and directs me to a line where I can purchase the ticket of which I'm now assured. I am inches from the line when I hear him call my name. This is not happening, I tell myself. I keep on walking. He calls a second time—louder. I stifle a whimper. The Red Sea is closing before my very eyes. I turn back, my heart in my throat. "Smoking or non-smoking?"

1:55—I am behind No. 7 in the ticket line. She has all but completed her purchase. The ticket attendant is merely verifying her bank credit card. Seven is saying she's always been a believer in Murphy's Law. Until today, that is, but now.

The ticket attendant interrupts. The computer has denied Seven's credit card transaction. Seven is ashen.

1:58 p.m.—While Seven goes to

phone her bank (computer error, it turns out), I complete my purchase and all but crawl from the terminal—6 hours and 15 minutes after my arrival.

The flight is uneventful. We standbys are seated together. A genuine feeling of camaraderie has developed. We are, after all, veterans.

'A look at the sign, perceptible despair. A glance at the list, renewed hope. A quick look at the slumbering humanity in the waiting area, boundless faith.'

ans of the Dienbienphu of transatlantic flight. As we clear immigration, we say so long. I wish Seven well, tell the schoolgirls to enjoy their trip. I feel like telling them I hope we meet again sometime so we can relive these hours. Over champagne.

Racism Talks**Planned by UN**

GENEVA, July 30 (UPI)—The United Nations will hold a "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" for 11 days next month. Western diplomats already are resigned to the fact that 90 percent of the discussion will center on southern Africa and apartheid.

There is little chance, the diplomats said, of meaningful debate on such human-rights issues as Jews in the Soviet Union, persecution of indigenous Indians in Latin America, tribal slaughters in Africa and the killing of minority populations in Asia.

The United States has made it known that it will not attend the conference or send an observer. When the UN General Assembly three years ago passed a resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism, the United States declared that it would no longer attend UN meetings on racism until that resolution was annulled.

[illegible]

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September 1, 1979.

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Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

post continuing nibbling by institutional investors in discounted bonds on the secondary market, leading to lock into historically high yields of 9 percent or more. If enough momentum builds up, bankers could begin to think about reopening the market for short-term dollar debt. But it is still some time away as the bulk of the cash available for new investment is being parked in short-term money-market instruments awaiting clearer signals of where interest rates and economic conditions are headed.

Bank of Tokyo Venture

And in Singapore, the Bank of Tokyo is selling \$30 million of three-year floating-rate certificates of deposit. Interest will be set at a quarter point over the Singapore interbank offered rate.

The only offering aimed at the general public is a \$25-million convertible for Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York, which is Coca-Cola's largest single franchisee. The 15-year bonds are expected to carry a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and the conversion premium is not expected to be less than 10 percent.

New-issue activity continues in the Deutsche-mark sector despite widespread doubts that the current level of interest rates can be held. The issuing houses themselves are skeptical as Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank turned down the invitation to co-manage the current 100-million DM issue for Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp. It is offering a 15-year bond — the longest maturity since the boom days of last April — carrying a coupon of 6 percent.

Chase and its lead manager, Westdeutsche Landesbank, argue that rarity value of a top-rated U.S. borrower issuing DM paper justifies the tight conditions. They note that the average life on this paper — 10.8 years — compares favorably with the 10-year life on the

through for Panama, which to date has only borrowed 10-year funds from banks. However, managers estimate that the ability to trade in this paper — which does not exist for pure bank loans — is worth the extra two years.

Banque Nationale de Paris is making a private placement of \$50 million of floaters in the United States. The five-year notes are being sold in denominations of \$250,000 carrying a coupon set at a quarter point over the mean of the bid and offered Eurodollar rate. To sweeten this yield, which is in effect an eighth of a point over Libor, the paper will be sold at a discount of 99 1/2 or 99 3/4.

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200-million-DM issue recently completed for the World Bank, which is a frequent and regular borrower. The World Bank issue was sold at a discount of 98 with a coupon of 6 percent and lead manager Deutsche Bank is having quite a problem holding the price in the secondary market at 97. Elsewhere it is quoted at 96 1/4.

Chase Notes

Chase's recently completed floating-rate dollar notes, which also carried tight conditions — offering an eighth of a point over Libor — are trading at 98 1/4 after being sold at par.

Also on offer is a seven-year "bullet" (with amortization completed in one step at the end of the seventh year) for Nippon Steel carrying a coupon of 5 1/2 percent. Pricing is expected at around 99 1/4, which is where Deutsche Bank is maintaining the bid on the World Bank's 200-million-DM, six-year notes which were issued at 99 1/4. Unroyal, which is raising \$5 million DM in six-year, 5 1/2-percent notes is selling its paper at 99.

Norges Kommunalbank's 100 million DM of 12-year, 6-percent bonds were issued at par last week but ended trading 98 1/4. Priced at par with a conversion premium of 4.4 percent were the 100 million DM of 10-year, 3 1/2-percent convertibles for All Nippon Airways.

Mitsubishi Manufacturing will offer 40 million DM of eight-year convertibles expected with a coupon of 3 1/2 percent.

To date, eight other Japanese-DM convertibles are scheduled to be launched. Among these are Asahi Pentax, Fujitsu and Casio.

International Institutions

Industrial, long term 8.53%
Industrial, medium term 8.77%
Industrial, short term 8.99%
Canadian dollars, medium term 9.14%
French franc, long term 10.24%
Unit of acc. long term 7.71%

Market Turnover
Week Ended July 28, 1978
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total 799.40
Dollars 601.90
Eurodollars 197.50
Eurodollars 2,014 1,773 240.40

Gold Price

(Continued from Page 9)

the announcement appeared to have had little effect among traders.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, pork bellies moved up from a few cents above life-of-contract lows to score daily limit prices gains two days in a row. Reports of diminished fresh and frozen bacon supplies and sentiments that the market was underdone created a bullish climate.

Live cattle futures scored midweek price gains on a government report that cattle inventories are down 7 percent from a year ago, from 2 to 3 percent more than traders anticipated.

But the gains were erased late in the week on feelings that the market was oversold, and cattle futures finished 11 cents lower than the previous week's close.

Coffee futures ended an erratic week with 7-cent-per-pound price gains after scoring limit price increases and declines throughout the week, including life-of-contract lows.

Copper futures, although benefiting intermittently from price surges in precious metals, ended the week with slight losses on a report that Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., had introduced legislation to prevent the stockpiling of copper in the United States.

Cotton prices scored late-week gains as Northwest Texas cotton is said to suffer from a drought. Reports that some ranchers would abandon acreage helped to increase prices Friday.



EN ROUTE TO VICTORY — Mario Andretti steers his Lotus into first place and eventually wins the West German Grand Prix at Hockenheim. Teammate Ronnie Peterson from Sweden, trailing Andretti, dropped out because of gear-box trouble. See story on Page 13.

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Milwaukee	000 000 270-3	9 2	Kansas City	001 002 000-0	8 1		
Toronto	011 000 280-4	9 1	St. Louis	001 002 000-0	8 1		
Sorenson, R. Stein (7), McClure (3) and C. Moore; Lemanczyk, V. Cruz (1) and Asbury, W. Lemanczyk, 42, L.-Sorenson, 12-4, H.R.-Asbury, 4, May (2); Toronto, Monratty, (14).			Baird, W. Seaver, 16-4, L.-Carnett, 14-4, Cincinnati, Seaver, 14-4.				
Seattle	100 000 000-1	4 3	Goale and Porter; Toronto and Plisk, W.-Gole, 12-3, L.-Torrey, 12-4, H.R.-Kansas City, P. White (4).	First Game			
Detroit	422 000 010-9	9 6	Seattle	000 000 200-3	5 8		
Honeycutt, Todd (2), Rowley (3) and Simeon; Yano and Parrish, W.-Yano, 2-1, L.-Honeycutt, 4-4.			Detroit	010 001 000-4	9 2		
Kansas City	000 000 000-0	5 0	Calborn, Howe (4), Rome (6) and Simeon; Robinson and M. May, W.-Rome, 2-5, L.-Rome, 3-4, H.R.-Detroit, Thompson (22), Whitaker (11).				
Boston	000 100 000-1	6 0	Oakland	100 000 100-0	4 0		
Leonard and Porter; Wright and Plisk, W.-Wright, 4-1, Leonard, 12-12.			Cleveland	000 010 110-4	10 0		
Texas	000 000 020-2	7 8	Barber, Heaverty (7) and Newman, Eslan (7); Freydenberg, Spiller (6), Kern (7) and Diaz, G. Alexander (8), W.-Kern, 7-4, L.-Barber, 7-4.				
Chicago	210 000 000-6	11 0	Milwaukee	000 100 000 00-2	9 1		
Jenkins, Lindblad (4), Cleveland (8) and Sundberg; Smith, Willoughy (4) and Calbern, W. Stone, P. 7, L.-Jenkins, 9-7, H.R.-Texas, Oliver (10), Chicago, Orr (12).			Toronto	000 100 001 01-3	12 0		
Minnesota	000 000 200-0	8 0	(71 Inmates)				
New York	220 201 000-7	13 1	Lemanczyk, Castro (10) and B. Martinez, C. Moore (10); Jefferson, V. Cruz (18) and Carney, W. Cruz, 2-4, L.-Castro, 2-4, H.R.-Toronto, McKay (2).				
D. Jackson, Berum (2), Holly (4), Davis (7) and Baranowski, Winger (4); Clay, R. Sifton (7), Gosage (7) and Heath, W.-Clay, 2-3, L.-D. Jackson, 2-4.			Minnesota	100 310 000 2-3	11 0		
California	000 000 011-2	4 0	New York	001 001 020 0-0	8 0		
Baltimore	001 000 000-1	4 0	(71 Inmates)				
Hartzell and Downing; D. Martinez and Hendricks, W.-Hartzell, 2-4, L.-D. Martinez, 7-8.			Zahn, Marshall (3) and Winger; Tidrow, Lyle (5) and Munson, W.-Marshall, 5-8, L.-Lyle, 7-2, H.R.-Minnesota, Smolow (11), Howard (5).				
Oakland	014 000 001-4	10 0	Texas	000 020 110-0	12 1		
Cleveland	001 201 001-5	9 1	Chicago	100 000 040-0	8 0		
Ranko, Seo (7), Locay (9), Heaverty (9) and Newman, Eslan (2); Wise, Azano (2), Spiller (8) and G. Alexander, W.-Ranko, 5-4, L.-Wise, 8-2, Cleveland, Pose (12), Cleveland, G. Alexander (20), Thornton (21).			Mirabello, Lindblad (8) and Sundberg; Schaefer, Praly (1), Hinton (4), LaGross (8) and Monratty, W.-Mirabello, 1-4, L.-Schaefer, 2-4, H.R.-Texas, Bondz (19).				
NATIONAL LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Philadelphia	000 010 002-2	7 8	First Game	000 010 000-32	14 1		
Cincinnati	231 000 000-4	9 1	Philadelphia	001 010 000-2	9 1		
Lurch and Barnes; Norman, Burton (4) and Carroll, W.-Lurch, 2-4, L.-Burton, 9-4, H.R.-Philadelphia, Schmidt (13), Luzzini (2) (25), Martin (4), Cincinnati, Concepcion (4).			Second Game				
Philadelphia			000 000 001-1	8 0	Philadelphia	000 010 010-2	7 8
Carnett and McCarver; Seaver, Blair (9) and			Carnett and McCarver; Seaver, Blair (9) and				

Observer

Laboratory Love

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — "Is Sex Necessary?" E.B. White and James Thurber once asked. The 5-pound, 12-ounce answer, delivered by a British obstetrician in London on Wednesday, is "No."

What we now call "sexual relations" will doubtless continue for some time to come, such is the power of habit and reflex, but it will become increasingly pointless. The birth of baby girl Brown carries us into a new era in which people can and will be born of eggs fertilized in the laboratory. Nature's most powerful demand, preservation of species, can henceforth be satisfied without the entangling physical alliance between man and woman that has been required until now to perpetuate the race.

The human sex drive is a biological imperative — some might say "tyranny" — devised by nature to maintain an adequate supply of people. Develop another method for maintaining the supply and nature, that most pragmatic of managers, will create powerful new urges to use it.

Nature doesn't care how people are created. It looks only at the bottom line. If the laboratory can get the job done, fine. Nature will begin to insinuate into human beings an irresistible desire to go to laboratories and get their eggs fertilized.

No one should worry that this will happen immediately, of course. Sexual relations between humans will probably continue without much abatement for several more years. It takes time for nature to get rid of archaic creations after they have lost their point. That's why the appendix is still hanging on and why a lot of men still wear neckties.

Now that British science has shown the way, we can probably expect the mutation to begin as a fad. Couples who like to ride the front wave of trends will take to it because it's new. Militant women will cotton to it to demonstrate the unimportance of men, and egoists-

cal males will offer their fertilizers to technology to sow the population with their magnificent genes.

In the longer run we can probably expect to see a change in the definition of "sexual relations." This will create vast social changes. At present, the term "sexual relations" connotes humans embracing. Once it begins to connote a visit to the laboratory, many words now in common use will become taboo and will certainly not be printed in family newspapers.

The word "laboratory," for example, will doubtless come to be considered dirty as words now associated with the old-fashioned methods of preserving species are considered dirty. The urge to take one's eggs or fertilizers to the laboratory will be sung about as fevers in the blood. Poems will rhapsodize about embryonic cultures.

One shudders to think what Saturday night will be like once nature loses interest in making people embrace. Endless, probably, like Sunday afternoon. Will women and men continue the rites of courtship? Movies and dancing, a grapple in the van?

It is hard to say. Women and men nowadays perform these ancient rituals despite the fact that relations between them seem to have little to do with preserving species anymore. Now that contraceptive technology has reduced satisfaction of the reproductive drive to little more than light chitchats.

The present case, however, is one in which nature has no alternative but to keep the sexes going through the motions. The motions may be sterile, but nature has seen fit to keep men and women re-enacting them, probably on the hunch that if they have lost their point, that's why the appendix is still hanging on and why a lot of men still wear neckties.

Now that British science has shown the way, we can probably expect the mutation to begin as a fad. Couples who like to ride the front wave of trends will take to it because it's new. Militant women will cotton to it to demonstrate the unimportance of men, and egoists-

What they will do when they get there, only nature knows. The women will probably dab formaldehyde behind their ears while the men light Bunsen burners. If this sounds unlikely to you, it would cur your hair to hear some of the things men and women do nowadays when they close the apartment door after coming back from the disco parlor.

Man and woman enslaved by the sex drive do weird things. They don't change when the sex drive is replaced by the laboratory drive. Nature is going to keep the world amply supplied with us, in spite of ourselves.

Evolution of the Wages of Confession

"His lips covered mine again, stopping my words eagerly. We made love just as I'd dreamed, and it was all I had ached and longed for these weeks. Paul was full of tenderness. It was heaven, the ecstasy we shared. I wanted our moment to last forever."

"But Paul was stricken. 'Heather, forgive me! I should never have allowed this to happen.'"

"I stopped his protest with kisses. 'Hush darling. Tonight has meant so much to me. Nothing will ever make me regret what we've done.'"

From "I Gave Up Everything for the Man Who Can Never Be Mine," True Love magazine, July issue.

By Judy Bachrach

NEW YORK (WP) — You who doubt the Revolution has come, should be advised of a major and incontrovertible change in the annals of kissing and telling.

Heather has sinned but she did not suffer. Heather sinned with a preacher and she did not suffer. Heather sinned with a married preacher who (it had to come to this) got her pregnant. . . and still she did not suffer.

"That was an old idea someone started up," says Florence J. Moriarty, editor-in-chief of True Love magazine. "I never believed that," she adds dryly. "I never believed that if you sinned you necessarily had to suffer. Some people, you know, do not suffer. Many of the magazines did indeed once have that kind of premise. And it's a big bore."

There is no disbeliever Florence J. Moriarty as she sketches the common-sense evolution of the wages of sin in the confessional magazines. It has something to do with her sober print dress, her neatly waved dark brown hair, her alert and authoritative posture, which makes her look like nothing so much as a middle-aged librarian about to impart the mysteries of the Dewey Decimal System.

All the Trues

But the credibility Miss Moriarty inspires rests largely on her position. For she is not only editor-in-chief of True Love magazine, but also of True Romance, True Confessions, Modern Romances, Secrets, True Story and True Experience.

"The Trues" — as how Miss Moriarty lumps them. And the Trues, which daughters used to hide from their mothers, seem to have changed a good bit. The Trues — you have only to delve beyond certain sensational cover headlines into the shockingly tame stories inside — have evolved considerably into warm-hearted, inspirational slices of life.

There is, however, a war of perceptions raging here. Which changed more — and which changed first — society or the confessional magazines? What kind of confession can shock us any more? Times have changed, but the fact remains that "I Need Moonlight and Roses Too" (True Confessions, July) is not the stuff of shame, blushing and eternal repentance. It's all very depressing.

More than 20 years ago, Miss Moriarty began this phrase of her flourishing career at Modern Romance when it was owned by Dell. Later, she worked on True Confessions — a magazine originally owned by Fawcett. Little by little, True by True, the Macfadden Women's Group bought up the confessional magazines of competitors and gave birth to more of their own, so that now Miss Moriarty can look about her modest office, decorated with pictures of a lot of cats, and say happily, "Never did I think that pretty much all the Trues would be under the same roof!"

Miss Moriarty is here omitting, for reasons of her own, such confessional magazines as Modern Love and Real Confessions, which are not under the Macfadden roof, but have been around about 25 years. Real Confessions contains such stories as "We Spent Our Anniversary in a Sex Motel" — and Miss Moriarty doesn't think much of this kind of confession.

With pride, she will point to the framed cover of the very first issue of True Story (May, 1919), Bennett Macfadden's first-born confessional. It shows an illustration of a very handsome man, scowling most dreadfully at an unhappy woman, and it reads, "And Love Turned to Hate."

True Story is no mean boast as a name. Miss Moriarty is very particular about this, bringing up the subject of all her magazines' veracity unprovoked.

"Contrary to what most people think, we do buy actual stories," she says crisply. "We request signed affidavits. Either from the freelance writer or from the people involved if they wrote the story."

Of course there must be allowances made for the fact that the freelancer was obviously not there when the story took place, so "these things are somewhat fictionalized," Miss Moriarty explains. "I like to compare it to the fact Lincoln was shot or the day Christ was crucified," she says. One does what one can with the facts, in other words.

And so we must assume that "I Gave Up Everything for the Man Who Can Never Be Mine" is also, all of it, basically true. That Heather (names changed to protect the innocent, naturally) gave birth to her love-child, and then gave it up for adoption, without ever telling Paul, the married minister. That Paul and his unwitting wife in a touching move to mend their marriage decided to adopt a little one.

And that — you guessed it — the little one they ended up adopting was none other than Heather's baby.

"I paid for my sin by bringing joy to others," reads the caption next to the photograph of "Heather" and "Paul." "Now only God knows my guilty secret!"

Well, there are two points to be made about that. The first is that the actual story itself never uses the word "sin." Both Trues and Untrues alike do occasionally exaggerate the moral and immoral value of their stories in the captions. And the second is that the model used to illustrate poor Heather is wearing what can only be described as a Chiquita Banana costume; and that she is shown vamping a priest-like character who is looking the other way. Which he most certainly did in the story.

Miss Moriarty, smiling modestly, points to the logo on the first issue of True Story. It reads, "Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction."

"That was in fact Lord Byron's saying, coming as it does from his poem about the most confessional character of them all — Don Juan. Perhaps it has something to do with all the feline photos on her walls or the 10 cats she keeps at home, but Miss Moriarty has been allowing a number of domestic animal stories to invade her magazines."

2 Million

True Story, which boasts a monthly circulation of 2 million as well as a young lady on the July cover cuddling a kitten, has as one of its stellar stories this month: "My Wife Is Turning Our House Into a Regular Nook's Ark."

The stories about animals, says Miss Moriarty, are really about the human condition. "For instance, we had a story about a woman who didn't want her father-in-law's old dog. So she took him to the pound." The editor-in-chief smiles kindly. "But when she had a change of heart, it was too late. So this was a story about a change in values."

If what Miss Moriarty says is correct — if the Trues do point America as it is today — then we may assume from their pages that this country's women are:

Not in the least ashamed when they engage in what used to be known as illicit sex.

Most anxious to marry and have children.

Thoroughly, overwhelmingly and frighteningly dependent on men for their emotional well-being.

Beginning to make a few small stabs at independence.

Certain that a divine, benign deity watches over their every move, so that everything will turn out for the best.

"But just look at this!" Miss Moriarty brings out a manila envelope chock full of magazines with titles like "True Romantic Confessions" and "Secret True Confessions."

What Miss Moriarty cannot bear is competition from similarly named but quite different sorts of confessionals.

"See what I mean?" she continues, flipping through a few pages filled with people who appear to be enjoying themselves entirely too much. "This is why we get so mad!"

Real Confessions, a monthly magazine filled with confessions that are not real at all, and published by Sterling Library, seems a bit racier than the Macfadden Trues. Oh, there may be a shot of a couple necking on a couch, there may be the funniest euphemisms since D. H. Lawrence, but basically it's pretty tame stuff.

"We take Penthouse and Playboy and turn them into confessions," says Susan Silverman, editor of Real Confessions and Modern Love. "Our covers are a bit more blatant, they try to be more catchy. We have explained certain sexual deviations if that's what you want to call them."

But her two magazines are going through an identity crisis, it seems. Should they be sexist? Should they be more of a soap opera? What do women want, anyway? "We've tried to sweeten them, especially recently," she says.

And that, longtime readers of the National Enquirer, devotees of Hustler, fans of Heather and all her sisters, that may be the trend of the future. Less sensationalism, less sex, less explicitness. The writers who fabricate passion for Real Confessions at 3 cents a word, the writers who tell all for True Story at 5 cents a word — they understand this very well.

We all know too much. We have all seen and heard too much. There are no more true secrets. There is pitifully little left to confess.



Mickey Rooney and new bride, in an amateur photo snap by Rooney's agent. Photographers were barred from the wedding.

PEOPLE: Mickey Rooney Marries for Eighth Time

Mickey Rooney was married for the eighth time in a ceremony delayed for half an hour because he forgot to bring the marriage license. Rooney, 57, and Janice Darlene Chamberlin, 39, a singer and songwriter, were married at the Concho Valley Church of Religious Science in Thousand Oaks, Calif., in a private ceremony attended by only seven guests, including the bride's family. When it developed that Rooney had forgotten the marriage license, one of the bride's two teenage sons ran home for it.

Ruth Webb, Rooney's agent, said the couple had decided on the marriage ceremony only the previous day. The bride's mother, Helen Chamberlin, held a champagne reception for the couple and guests. Rooney and Miss Chamberlin, a country-western singer, first announced plans to marry in September, 1975. At that time, Rooney said Miss Chamberlin was "the girl of my dreams."

Robert Pattison has been fired as president of the trouble-plagued Long Island Rail Road for a "disappointing" performance in managing the nation's busiest commuter rail line. The LIRR carries 240,000 riders daily. Pattison will be replaced by Francis Grabeski, assistant to the president of the Grumman Aerospace Corp. and a highly decorated former fighter pilot. Pattison had frequently been a target of complaints about late trains and dirty equipment.

Ronald Reagan has said that the best way for the rest of the world to show its outrage over "the Kremlin's intolerance for dissent and human freedom" was for the International Olympic Committee to withdraw the 1980 Olympic games from Moscow and shift them to another city. In his syndicated col-

—SAMUEL JIS

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